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VOL. XCVI

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907

No. 90



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DISCUSSIONS IN HOUSE ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS

University Land Reserve Bill Comes Up for Second Reading

EAST INDIANS AND FRANCHISE

Point of Order Raised on Bill for the Revival of Companies—Several Measures Advanced

The motion for the second reading of the bill providing for the setting aside of 2,000,000 acres of crown lands for the endowment of a provincial university and a discussion upon the proposed amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, proposing to exclude the Hindus from the privilege of exercising the franchise, were the most important matters before the provincial legislature yesterday. Other questions on the order paper were dealt with, but no important debates occurred upon any but the subjects mentioned.

Proceedings were opened by the reading of prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Railway Committee.

Mr. Macgowan submitted the first report of the railway committee. This is appended:

The preamble proved of bill (No. 60), entitled "An Act to incorporate the Portland Canal Railway Company," Bill (No. 61) entitled "An Act to incorporate the East Kootenay Logging Railway Company."

Upon motion it was received. The Attorney General introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Act." It was read a first time and placed on the order paper for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

Veterinary Association Bill.

On consideration of the report on the bill to incorporate the British Columbia Veterinary Association, Mr. McPhillips introduced a number of amendments. These provided for the appointment of a council, the names of those now acting unofficially being submitted. It was required also that the first election should take place within six months after the passage of the measure. The amendments in full follow:

To add after section 8 the following section, to be numbered 9: "9. The first election shall be composed of the following persons: W. H. Gaddes, V. S. of Kelowna; R. Hamilton, M.R.C.V.S., of Victoria; H. H. S. George, M.R.C.V.S., of Kamloops; W. S. Bell, V.S., of Cranbrook; A. Knight, V.S., of Chilliwack; K. A. Roberts, M.R.C.V.S., of Vancouver, and S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria; and they shall have the same power and authority as the elected members of the council and shall continue in office until their successors, as is hereinafter provided, are elected."

To strike out section 11 and substitute the following, to be numbered as section 12:

"12. The first election to be held of the members of the council shall take place at a time and place to be fixed by the council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but at a time not later than six months from the passage of this act, and the members of the council shall be elected by ballot at each succeeding annual general meeting, and the persons qualified to vote and to be elected shall be such persons only as are members of the association duly registered, and no person shall be entitled to vote who is in arrears in respect to any fees payable by him to the association. The manner of holding such election and the taking of votes thereat shall be determined by by-law passed by the council, and in default of such a by-law being passed the method prescribed by this section shall be followed."

To strike out section 12 and substitute the following, to be numbered as section 13:

"13. The council of the association appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor

in Council shall appoint a registrar, and the council of the said association shall at the first meeting after the election of the council in each year appoint a registrar, and such other officers as the said council may consider necessary, and shall elect from their number a president, vice-president and treasurer."

Point of Order.

Mr. Williams took a point of order upon the question whether such amendments could properly be introduced upon report.

The speaker then ruled that it was in order, sustaining Mr. McPhillips. The amendments carried, being put serially.

The report upon the bill was adopted.

County Courts Act.

Mr. Bowser moved to recommit the County Courts Bill for the purpose of considering the following amendments:

"That the word 'and' be struck out in the fifth line of section 55 of the 'County Courts Act,' and the words 'and Deputy Registrars' be inserted after the word 'Registrars' in the fifth line of section 55."

"That the word 'Judge,' in the fifth line of section 104, be struck out, and the word 'Registrar' be inserted in its stead."

This, he explained, was simply to give the deputy registrar power to sign orders of attachment, now a power confined to the registrar.

The amendment carried. The house then went into committee upon a bill entitled "An Act to Revive and Continue the Executive of Certain Companies." Mr. Macgowan occupied the chair.

The Attorney General introduced an amendment, but before it was put Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, took a point of order, contending that as the bill proposed returning property which had been expropriated by the crown it should necessarily have to be introduced by message from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. Mr. Fulton did not think the point well taken. He could not see the necessity of the bill being submitted in the way mentioned.

Referred to Speaker.

The point was referred to the speaker and in further explanation of his contention Mr. Macdonald quoted section 5 of the bill which follows:

"Where such application is made on behalf of a company whose term of existence has expired, then upon the issuance of such certificate the incorporation of such company shall be and it is hereby revived for an unlimited period of existence, and such company shall be deemed to have been in for all intents and purposes as from the date of its original incorporation, and all real and personal property held by such company at the termination of its original period of existence shall be deemed to have been and shall be vested in such company, subject to any dispositions thereof which the company may have purported to make; and all acts, deeds, transactions and proceedings purporting to have been made by or on behalf of or to or with the company shall be deemed valid and effectual, according to the nature and tenor thereof."

He pointed out that according to that section it was proposed to re-vest lands expropriated by the crown in the companies the existence of which the measure would revive. Authorities were quoted in substantiation of the argument. He thought the point was perfectly clear.

The speaker deferred rendering a decision, being desirous of looking into the matter.

The house again went into committee and the Attorney General's amendment, which was of a technical character, was carried. The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at the next session.

Loan Societies Act.

The house then went into committee with Mr. McInnes in the chair, on "An Act to Amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act." After the introduction of several slight amendments the measure was reported and placed on the order paper for further consideration.

University Bill.

The Provincial Secretary, in submitting the bill setting aside 2,000,000 acres as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a provincial university, referred to its exceptional importance. He mentioned the efforts which had been made in the past to obtain facilities for higher education. He thought it would be acknowledged that the time was now opportune for the crystallization of these endeavors. This was what the bill proposed. There was a prevailing sentiment that some such institution should be established in order that the youth of the province might be able to obtain education without being under the necessity of attending some of the eastern universities.

He announced that the measure which had been submitted was only to secure the setting aside of a basis for such an establishment. It was the intention to introduce another bill dealing more specifically with the university, its scope, and other details.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought the bill which had been submitted by the Provincial Secretary was exceedingly important; so much so that he was of the opinion that it should have been explained in detail by the minister who had handed it down for the consideration of the House. He did not believe that it was right that the members should be asked to discuss

(Continued on Page Two.)

SULTAN MUST REDUCE TRIBESMEN TO ORDER

France's Patience Exhausted by the Recent Morocco Outrages

EXPLAINS EXPEDITION TO OUDJA

Intended as Intimation That Sultan Must Institute Reforms, Not as an Invasion

Paris, March 26.—The French press unanimously appreciates the gravity of the government's decision to bring the Sultan of Morocco to reason, and with no exception the newspapers support the cabinet's determination to restore the peace in North Africa by the occupation of Oudja, which it is considered, will make the Moroccan authorities understand that France's national policy cannot permit others to disregard with impunity their solemn agreements. The Figaro today says: "Frenchmen expect the government to carry out its decision coolly, but firmly." M. Dailly, who was minister of commerce and later minister of interior in the Revoyer cabinet, today was quoted as declaring that the Sultan's responsibility was undeniable. He said: "It is necessary to act energetically. Pacific is a good thing, but France must not suffer thereby. The assassination of Dr. Mauchamp ought to be the last outrage permitted."

France does not expect any opposition upon the part of any power against her course. The government denies that the occupation of Oudja can be regarded as an invasion, or as an aggression, and denies it is understood that France is not taking the step to enhance her position as holding a European mandate, but to compel respect for France. "The official view follows: 'The question is entirely between France and Morocco. There is not the slightest reason for outside complications. France is not actuated by any ulterior motives. The occupation of Oudja is for the purpose of demonstrating to Morocco that she cannot flout France with impunity. Here-to-for France has been extremely lenient. When an outrage occurred, she contented herself with presenting her claims through diplomatic channels. These have been disregarded so long that France has been compelled to teach the Sultan a lesson. The commander of the armored cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, when that vessel arrives at Tangier, will hand a list of the French demands to Mohammed El Tores, the representative of the Sultan. Besides satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, and the organization of a Moorish police force on the Algerian frontier, Morocco will be required to put an end to the anarchistic conditions under which the lives of foreigners of all nations in Moroccan territory are constantly endangered. France believes that the Sultan will yield without any trouble.'"

Entire discretion is given to General Lyautey, the commander of the column of occupation, but he is expected to occupy Oudja today, as it is only a day's march from La Marmora. Otan, Algeria, March 26.—Oudja is not expected to resist the forces of General Lyautey. The inhabitants probably will open the gates upon his approach.

RUMORS OF RAILWAY PLANS AT NANAIMO

To Reach Waterfront Over Harewood Track—Great Cargo of Shingles

Nanaimo, March 26.—The latest rumor in connection with the C. P. R. movement is that the railway company, having found it at present impracticable to bring their line into the city, in order to reach the waterfront will back their trains to the harbor over the Harewood track to the Green, where it is said that a transfer will be built either by the Western Fuel Company or the railway company.

It is reported that a branch of the Bank of Montreal is to be established here shortly.

The steamer Pennsylvania, which sailed from here this afternoon, carries the largest cargo of shingles ever transported by any steamer on the Pacific Coast. She has on board 17,500,000 shingles which are to be taken to San Francisco and thence shipped to Texas. It will take eighty railway cars to move this immense cargo of shingles.

Mabel Bone of Ladysmith died today under very sad circumstances. The little one, who was about three years of age, was out playing and picked up some capsules of medicine that had been thrown out by some one near her home, and ate them, death resulting a short time afterwards from poisoning.

CHINESE CANNIBALISM

Shanghai, March 26.—The famine-stricken Chinese have been practicing cannibalism in parts where the distress is more acute. It is feared that cannibalism will spread unless relief can be more speedily and more widely distributed. Large orders for grain have been placed in America, Australia and Manchuria, with the stipulation that they must be filled as promptly as possible.

SETTLERS ARRIVING

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 26.—Seventy-five cars of settlers and their effects arrived over the Soo line. They are of a good class and well supplied.

MANSFIELD ILL

Seranton, Pa., March 26.—Suffering from nervous indigestion, aggravated by possibly grip, Richard Mansfield today instructed his managers to cancel the remainder of the season's engagements.

RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

St. Petersburg, March 26.—At the close of today's sittings, the Lower House of Parliament adopted the preliminary constitutional democratic resolution providing for the abolition of the drumhead court-martial, and instructing the committee to draw and present a bill to this effect.

MR. MANSON ELECTED

New Westminster, March 26.—William Manson was elected by acclamation to represent Dewdney in the provincial legislature. The seat was made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Richard McBride, who now sits as a member for Victoria.

WINNIPEG'S NEW BUILDINGS

Winnipeg, March 26.—Building permits issued to date are about 50,000 ahead of the total last year at this time. Permits to the amount of over \$900,000 have been issued by the inspector's department. A smaller class of buildings is being erected than was the case last year, but that the figures have reached such magnitude already indicates a very healthy growth.

PETER RYAN'S CASE

Suit to Recover on His Note Dismissed at Toronto

Toronto, March 26.—Judge Clute dismissed the action of J. D. Montgomery against Peter Ryan to recover \$12,000, the amount of a demand note given by Ryan to the Bank of Montreal to secure his account with the bank. Judge Clute says nothing is more calculated to shake public confidence in the banks than the knowledge that its accounts are open to inspection by anyone who may use the knowledge to the harm of a customer. Exposing a customer's accounts is in direct violation of the law, and as a sale of Ryan's account to Montgomery was based on an illegal act, it is void. It is stated in the judgment that the object of the purchase by Montgomery was to enable John Shields and G. W. Fowler to enforce against Ryan the claims they had in the Ascroft Electric Light Company.

FRENCH TARIFF

Agitation for Higher Duties Aimed at United States

Paris, March, 26.—While the campaign in favor of higher tariff duties on French imports, with maximum and minimum rates, is primarily to secure preferential concessions from all foreign countries in harmony with the system of double rates generally being adopted by continental countries, it is impossible to deny that a special campaign is being projected against America. French commercial interests are convinced that America has more to lose than France in refusing to make a reciprocity treaty with the other land. American exports, as in cotton seed oil, would feel the force of an increase of duties. There is also probably considerable resentment at the seeming willingness of the United States to make a reciprocity treaty or commercial arrangement with Germany, while the due claims of France are ignored.

RIOTS IN ROUMANIA CAUSE MUCH BLOODSHED

Sharp Battles Between Peasants and Bodies of Troops in Several Districts

Bucharest, March 26.—Soldiers and large bodies of police have been stationed in the Jewish quarters of Bucharest. Several riots, accompanied by much bloodshed, are reported from various places. The plundering usually appears to start at the synagogues, ending with attacks on Christians. Violence is overrun by murderers, who have cut the telegraph and telephone wires. Two thousand peasants invaded the town, demanded land and wrecked houses. They were fired upon by the troops, who killed fifteen persons. A panic prevails at Giurgevo, forty miles from here.

MINISTER RE-ELECTED

Winnipeg, March 26.—Hon. J. H. Howden, the new minister in the Roblin cabinet, was elected by acclamation today for Beautiful Plains.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD.

Boise, Idaho, March 26.—Judge Wood of Caldwell overruled the motion for a change of venue in the Moyer-Haywood petition case. He gave the defence their option to try the case at Boise or in Canyon county. Boise was agreed upon after a consultation of counsel. The date will be definitely fixed when court opens here next Monday.

CAPITAL OF HONDURAS IN HANDS OF VICTORS

President Bonilla Makes His Escape From Nicaraguan Forces

SALVADOR ASKS INTERVENTION

Governments of United States and Mexico Likely to Step in and Prevent Further Warfare

Managua, Nicaragua, March 26.—It is stated on the highest authority here that President Bonilla of Honduras made his escape to Amahla following the defeat of the Honduras-Salvador forces at Choluteca by the Nicaraguan army from Amahla and the surrender of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, to the victorious troops. The city is now in possession of the Honduras-Nicaraguan government junta.

Mexico City, March 26.—Mexico has been asked to intervene in the present trouble in Central America by the republic of Salvador. Dr. Baltasar Estupana, the minister to Mexico from that country, had a long conference with President Diaz this afternoon, and at its conclusion sent a despatch to Ambassador Creel at Washington. The contents of the message were not made public, but it is thought that the ambassador was instructed to tell the United States that Mexico was ready to join the northern republic in demanding that hostilities cease.

MANITOBA ODD FELLOWS

Portage la Prairie, March 26.—The grand lodge I. O. O. F. is in session here today, with 150 delegates in attendance. C. L. Charest of Winnipeg was elected grand patriarch of the encampment.

BURIAL OF POBEDONOSTSEFF

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The funeral of M. Pobedonostseff, former procurator-general of the holy synod, who died March 23, took place today. The body was interred temporarily in the crypt of the Church of Our Lady of Vladimir.

FELL INTO WELL

Winnipeg, March 26.—H. McLeod, of Foxwarren, Manitoba, while assisting in digging a well yesterday fell to the bottom, a distance of 64 feet. Both legs were terribly fractured, but he will recover.

IN MEMORIAM

Winnipeg, March 26.—Local Independent Foresters tonight held a memorial service for the late Dr. Oranhy-atoka, a friend of the order. The speakers paid many tributes to the deceased leader.

PORT ARTHUR PIONEER

Port Arthur, Ont., March 26.—Capt. Stephen B. Richmond, died at his residence, River street today. Capt. Richmond was one of the pioneers of the district. For some years he was engaged in the fishing business on the north shore. When the lighthouse was erected on Thunder Cape, Mr. Richmond was appointed keeper, and for almost a score of years he retained that responsible position before he resigned. He was in his sixtieth year.

QUESTIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND STATES

Foreign Secretary Makes Statement in Regard to Mr. Bryce's Negotiations

London, March 26.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a question of Mr. Arnold-Forster, former war secretary, Foreign Secretary Grey said that the general negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada which had been left unsettled in 1898, had not been reopened in the recent negotiations of Ambassador Bryce, and would form no part of them. Secretary Grey had not heard that Secretary Root proposed the adoption by Canada of the United States tariff against Great Britain and all other countries, and then the establishment of free trade between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Bryce had been empowered to do his best to settle the outstanding questions between the United States and Canada. Negotiations respecting commercial reciprocity would technically form part of such outstanding questions, but as a matter of fact, in the negotiations which have taken place neither the United States nor Canada, so far as Great Britain was aware, had shown any desire to re-open the matter.

TWO CENT FARES

Harrisburg, Pa., March 26.—The senate today passed finally the house two cent railroad fare bill.

RECEPTION TO MR. BRYCE

New York, March 26.—James Bryce, British ambassador to America, was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce today at a reception given in his honor. Many distinguished men were present, and the ambassador was given a warm greeting.

C.C. Russell

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA
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New Spring Goods

We are showing all the new styles in HATS, JACKETS, DRESS GOODS and BLOUSE WAISTS.
Our spring stock of Feathers, Flowers, Mounts, etc., etc., is now in stock, complete and ready for delivery.

REMOVAL!

E. Schaper, Merchant Tailor

Begs to announce to the public that he has removed his Merchant Tailoring business from the corner of Broad Street and Trowance Alley, to the

Vernon Block, Douglas Street

Where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends, and show them his fine new stock of Woollen Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

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Paints,
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Wash Silks

are used by artistic people everywhere.
Made from the best raw silk, dyed fast colour with Asiatic dyes in nearly 400 shades.

NEW ZONOPHONE
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SLIPPERY DAY; Novelty Two-Step
TRIUMPHANT AMERICA; March.
LOVE'S LAST WORD; Valse Lente
NOODLES; Two step.

CAPTAIN BABY BUNTING; Song.
YOU CAN HAVE BROADWAY;
Song.

Also 10 other favorites.

M. W. WAITT & CO.
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44 Government Street.

VICTORIA DAY

A public meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday next, the 28th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of the celebration of Victoria Day.

All interested are requested to be present.

The chair will be taken at 8:30 p. m.

A. J. MORLEY, Mayor.
Victoria, B. C., March 25, 1907.

X Stocks

We offer subject to prior sale:
1000 Western Oil 21
1000 Diamond Vale Coal 30
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All active mining shares dealt in.
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VERY RARE LIQUEUR

20 Years Old SCOTCH WHISKY

Mellowed by Its Great Age

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SPEECH BY LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

Argument Against Premier Mc-Bride's Resolution on Better Terms

SOCIALIST LEADER TAKES A HAND

Premier in Closing Debate Replies to All Criticism of His Attitude at Ottawa

Following is a verbatim report of the speech delivered on Monday by J. A. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, on Premier McBride's resolution on Better Terms:

"I was glad to note, Mr. Speaker, that my honorable friend disclaimed any intention of making the subject of better terms for British Columbia a party question. I could not but help noting that towards the close of his very able address he did make reference to the political aspect of the case, and did claim that certain Liberal newspapers in this province made reference to his mission and to his conduct at Ottawa, which he considered objectionable. Now if I remember aright, Mr. Speaker, before any references were made to his conduct there by the Liberal press, his own press, correspondent whom he had taken to Ottawa with him, had sent out reports reflecting on the Liberal members of the inter-provincial conference, and it was but natural that the Liberal newspapers should have taken occasion to comment on what was said by that correspondent, and should have taken occasion to comment on my honorable friend's withdrawal from the conference. The very nature of our demands, Mr. Speaker, makes it absolutely essential that we should even overlook the mistakes which our friends either in the House or out of the House may make in reference to a question of this kind.

Not a Partisan Question.
When I say mistakes I mean I regard it as a mistake that either one party or the other should make reference to this question in a partisan spirit, and I can call upon the members of this House, and upon my honorable friend the premier to bear me out when I say that by our actions as well as by our words the Liberal party in this House, and the Liberal party in this province has shown a spirit above the spirit of partisanship; have adopted for their plan of action in connection with better terms an attitude which is purely provincial and purely in the interest of the province of British Columbia, and which excludes altogether any party interest. We did that a year ago when the resolution which has been referred to by my honorable friend was before this House, a resolution which was prepared by the members on this side of the House, accepted by my learned friend and received the unanimous assent of every Liberal member. If any better evidence were required of the non-partisan attitude of the members on this side of the House I do not know where it could be got, and so far as what took place during the time my honorable friend was at the conference and after the close of that conference, and during the recent campaign which took place in this province, I think the Liberals can claim so far as they are concerned that we did not make this a party issue. But I think that it can hardly be claimed that the speech which my honorable friend made on his return from Ottawa in this city of Victoria was free from taint of that kind. I think it is only necessary, Mr. Speaker, to read that speech to see from beginning to end a studied effort to make it appear that the treatment which the people of British Columbia had received at Ottawa was unfair, and that that unfair treatment came not from the conference but from the Dominion government.

Cites "Unfortunate Feature."

I say that was the unfortunate feature of that speech, and I believe that same attitude—which was not always a frank and sincere attitude—was assumed by my honorable friend, and frankness and sincerity were not always shown by my honorable friend the premier in dealing with this question of better terms. Because we found that on every platform on which he spoke during the campaign while he took care to point out that the amount which had been suggested by the conference was sufficient to meet British Columbia's special claims was a pittance of \$100,000 a year for a period of ten years, but he said nothing about the fact that the subsidy for which we had agreed at the time of the union—the subsidy of \$55,000 a year for government and legislation had been increased by seven hundred per cent—that is to say from \$55,000 to the sum of \$500,000 a year. He said nothing of that, and I believe at all events the effect of what was said by himself and Conservative speakers during the campaign was sufficient to lead the people of this province to believe that all the other provinces and the Dominion government were prepared to give to the province of British Columbia this paltry sum of \$100,000 for ten years, ignoring altogether the fact that it was granted with the unanimous consent of all the other provinces and with the acceptance of my honorable friend the premier. It was in the conference when this additional grant of \$115,000 a year was made to British Columbia, to be paid forever.

Let Us Forget.

But as I say in prosecuting the claims of British Columbia for better terms at Ottawa let us put aside all these matters—let us forget, and I am prepared to forget—the attitude which was assumed by my honorable friend on his return from Ottawa, the attitude which he assumed during his campaign, and the fact that he appealed to the people of this province on this question of better terms—ap-

Bowel Troubles

Liver pills, cathartics, mineral waters, often make Constipation worse. They merely irritate the bowels and force them to move—stop taking purgatives and the bowels become "tight" again.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the one certain cure for Constipation

because their action is upon the liver, "Fruit-a-tives" are a liver tonic. They stimulate the secretions of bile by the liver, this bile causes the bowels to move in the natural, regular way and completely cures Constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives are fruit juices with tonics and antiseptics added. In "Fruit-a-tives" one atom of bitter replaces one atom of sweet in the fruit juices, forming a new compound which is many times more active, medicinally, than the fruit juices could possibly be. 50c. a box—\$2.50 for 6 boxes. At all dealers."

Fruit-a-tives
OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 114

pealed to the people of this province to assist him, to sustain him and his government against those on this side of the House who had loyally stood by him too when the resolution was introduced and passed in this house, and who had placed in his hand the very resolution upon which he went to Ottawa dealing with the question of better terms for British Columbia. I say even that in the recent campaign he had forgotten how we had loyally stood by the province and stood by him when the matter was up two years ago. He had forgotten that we had put aside party politics and had given him a clean sheet when he went to Ottawa. We enabled him to say "I am representing the whole province of British Columbia, and not the government merely of the province or the Conservative party; but I am here representing the Liberal party and every other party, and all the people of British Columbia. And I say notwithstanding that, and notwithstanding that he used this question of better terms as a weapon to strike those who had loyally stood by him, I am prepared to leave it out of the question and discuss this question on its merits.

Corrects Mis-statements.

I was criticized for a statement made in Vancouver during the election that British Columbia had no legal claim against the Dominion of Canada. I made the statement that the terms agreed upon by the people of this province through their representatives had been substantially carried out—that so far as that conduct was concerned, a contract which we have embodied in a statute of the United Kingdom, there is no assertion that there has been any failure on the part of the Dominion in carrying out its legal obligations. It has never been maintained that we have a tenable legal claim against the Dominion for better terms.

If we have such legal claim, Mr. Speaker, then it was the duty of this government to bring that claim into the courts of the country and the Empire, and obtain justice for the province of British Columbia.

I only mention this question of the legal aspect of the question, so as to clear the ground. And let us come to a clear understanding, Mr. Speaker, of the nature of the demands which we are making on the Dominion of Canada.

I take it, therefore, that there is no dispute between the gentlemen on the other side of the House and the gentlemen on this side of the House with regard to the nature of those claims. We have no legal claim based upon a breach of the terms of union. Therefore, our claim, as it has been put in the memorandum submitted to the Dominion government by the recent Prior government, and adopted by my honorable friend in the case for British Columbia which he submitted two years ago, the basis of our claim is this, that we have a moral and sound constitutional claim for better treatment from the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) And I agree, Mr. Speaker, with that declaration.

Have Sound Claim.

I agree that we have a moral, and I believe we have a sound constitutional claim for increased subsidies arising out of our peculiar geographical position, our topographical position, and the great costs of public works in this province. And not only that, but we have a claim upon a ground which I believe has never been pressed either upon the conference or upon the Dominion government, I believe we have an unanswerable constitutional claim against the Dominion government, and a claim too, Mr. Speaker, which is not based upon criticisms of our public men in 1871. What is our claim at the present time as set forth in the memorandum submitted by my honorable friend? It practically amounts to this, that in 1871 we had a set of public men in office in this province who could not foresee what has happened since that time with regard to the opening up of the resources of this province, who could not see the great cost of the construction of public works, the cost of administration, and the cost of carrying on the system of education of this province. That is the charge, principally, which is made against our representatives in 1871. We go down there asking for better terms on the plea that our own public men in 1871 did not know what they were about, and made a very bad bargain. But there is a far stronger plea to make on behalf of the province of British Columbia. In 1871 when we entered the union, the average customs duties exacted from the people

was some seventeen and a half per cent.

The Fiscal Laws.

There was no reason to suppose—it was not, in fact reasonably in the minds of the framers of the terms of union—the framers for British Columbia, of those terms of Union, that a change would be made in the fiscal laws of Canada which would double the amount that we were at that time paying into the Dominion treasury. And yet this came about. It came about within seven or eight years after the terms of union—we find that while we were paying seventeen and a half per cent into the Dominion treasury on the goods which were imported from abroad at that time—and certainly that might reasonably have been expected to continue, because there was no agitation on at that time to increase the duties—we find that in seven years those duties were increased, to an average of at least 35 per cent, and remain so up to the present time. Now, is that not a good constitutional ground? Is that not a dignified and fair ground to appeal to the Dominion upon for better terms for British Columbia? I submit, Mr. Speaker, that had that been pressed upon members of the conference, had it been shown that while protection and high duties was a good thing for the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec, which are manufacturing provinces, that they are getting all the benefit practically from protection, that their goods are manufactured in their own provinces, and that they are, therefore, not paying the duty on imported goods; that we, on the other hand, are not a manufacturing province, up to the present time at all events, and perhaps not for some time will British Columbia be a manufacturing province, therefore, we must either import our supplies from foreign markets or we must bring them from the eastern provinces over a railway haul of three thousand miles.

Customs Duties.

Now, the effect of the fiscal legislation of the Dominion parliament to which we are appealing, has been that whereas we were paying, say, three millions a year in 1871, or under the tariff of 1871, we would be paying three million dollars a year in customs duties to the Dominion treasury, as the matter rests now, we would be paying six millions a year, surely that is a ground we can appeal on, on moral and constitutional lines to the Dominion parliament, to give us back some fair proportion of the fiscal earnings we are paying into the Dominion treasury. But that appeal has never been made; that was not made in the conference, there is not a word in the proceedings of conference, there is not a word of argument along that line in the special case which my honorable friend submitted to the House two years, there is not a word along that line in the special memoranda which my honorable friend submitted on the 9th of October last to the conference, nor is there a line in the letter which he wrote on the 13th reiterating the claim which was the claim of British Columbia and the grounds upon which these claims were based.

Charges Inconsistency.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was glad to note in my honorable friend's address or speech that he did not take the position that he had the right to ignore the conference; that is to say, if I understood him aright, he did not take the position that he ought to have appealed to the Dominion for this special treatment, but that he was quite right in submitting to the conference. That attitude taken in his speech seems highly inconsistent with the resolution we are asked to adopt because in that resolution the attitude which my honorable friend takes is that this question of better terms for British Columbia, based upon exceptional circumstances, ought to have been dealt with by the Dominion government, and ought not in any way to come before the conference. If I understand him aright, he is not taking that position today. He could not consistently take that position today. Because we find that by his own words in his own report to the Lieutenant-Governor, laid on the table of the House only a few days ago, has precluded himself from taking that position. It is quite clear Mr. Speaker, that he took occasion on the very first meeting, I believe, of the conference, on the 9th of October, to submit to the conference, and left with the conference his memorandum setting forth not only the just terms that British Columbia asked for in the Quebec resolution, but the special terms which we ask for owing to our exceptional position and circumstances. In that resolution he sets all these forth. He also sets forth a request for arbitration. And that question of arbitration, Mr. Speaker, I propose to deal with a little later.

All Provinces Clamorous.

Therefore, I take this to be true, and in looking at the history of the applications for better terms, by the different provinces since Confederation, I find that up to 1887 applications were made by nearly every province in the Dominion for better terms, of one kind or another. Those applications were always made directly to the Dominion government, and always dealt with by the Dominion government without reference to the conference. But in 1887, there seems to have been a change in which these questions were supposed to be dealt with, and from that time on to the present time we find that the general readjustment and the treatment to be accorded to each province has been a matter which our public men in the Dominion and in the provinces have thought fit to refer to a conference. We cannot find in the Statutes of the Dominion, or in any of the proceedings of the provinces, any application to the Dominion since 1887 which has not come directly through a conference. Now, the conference which was held in Quebec in 1887, confirmed the principle there distinctly that there should be a general re-arrangement including all the provinces, and that that general re-arrangement should be final and unalterable. Following that, it seems that nothing was done upon the recommendations which were made by that conference. And if I were desirous, Mr. Speaker, of bringing politics into this matter, I could point out that

(Continued on Page Five.)

Japanese Fancy Goods

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HANDSOME CARVED FURNITURE

Satsuma, Cloisonne, Braeswires and Ivory work, Porcelain and newly patented Lacquered Trays, Linen and Silk Goods, Purses, and Card Cases. Also all kinds of Curls and Toys.

J. M. Nagano & Co. 61 Douglas Street. Phone 1323. Victoria, B. C.

Notice.

The Bridge over the Sooke River will be closed, pending repairs to public traffic on and after the 26th inst. P. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer. Lands and Works Department, March 23, 1907.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1907. Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 28th day of March, 1907. Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 4th day of April, 1907. Dated this 2nd day of January, 1907. THORNTON FELL, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Notice to the Public

After April 1, the following scale of prices will be charged by local milk vendors, for milk supplied in Victoria: 1 pint per day, \$1.50 per month; 1 quart per day, \$2.75 per month; 3 pints per day, \$4.00 per month; 2 quarts per day, \$5.25 per month; 3 quarts per day, \$7.50 per month; 1 gallon per day, 30 cents per gallon; 10 quarts or over per day, 25 cents per gallon. 1 pint supplied twice daily will be charged \$3.00 per month.

New Wellington Coal

The best household coal in the market

J. Kingham & Co.

Lump, Sack and Washed Nut Coal at current rates.

Telephone 647. Office, 34 Broad St.

SIXTH ANNUAL

DOG SHOW

Victoria City Kennel Club

Under the auspices of His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor

To Be Held in

B. C. FURNITURE STORE

GOVERNMENT STREET

April 3, 4, 5, 6, 1907

Entries Close March 27.

PREMIUM LISTS.

A. HAGGARD, Secretary.
Cor. Douglas and Johnson Sts.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Setin Finish English Enamel

and American Onyx Tiles

The Latest Old and New Styles in

Mantels, Full Sets of Antiques

Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century. We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick; Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in New Westminster District: Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Malaspina Strait, at the northwest corner of Lot 523; thence east about 100 chains to the west line of T. L. 7,807; thence south 80 chains; thence west about 70 chains to the shore of Malaspina Strait, thence north and west along the shore to point of commencement. Staked March 12, 1907. J. B. MARSH, Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of William Nicholas, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 24th day of April, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, duly verified, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of March, 1907. DRAKE, JACKSON & HEBMCKEN, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for Annie Georgina Nicholas, Executrix.

TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser Under instructions I will sell at Sale-rooms, 77 and 79 Douglas Street, by

AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

AT 2 P. M.

FURNITURE

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, ETC. Including Fine Sideboard, Extension Table, Dwarf Bookcase, two Hall Stands, Overmantel Frames, three-quarter and double Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wire and Toy Mattresses, Bedroom Suite, Bureau and Washstand, Lounge, Chairs, Kitchen Table, Heaters, Carpets and Carpet Square, Rugs, Carpet Sweeper, China and Glassware, Ice Cream Freezer, Incubator, Sausage Machine, Trolley Wheels, two Gent's Bicycles, Baby Buggies, Go-Cart, Carpenters' Tools, etc. Trevor Keene, Auctioneer, Tel. A742

MESSRS. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by Mrs. C. Williams, will sell by Public Auction at her residence

2 SUPERIOR STREET

(Next to 'South Park School')

—ON—

Thursday, March 28

AT 2 P. M.

10 Foot Walnut Extension Table; 6 Walnut Dining Chairs; 6 Piece Push and Braid-Paper Sideboard; Mahogany Library Chair; Walnut Overmantel; Walnut Marble Top Occasional Table; Overstuffed Easy Chair; Walnut Couch; Drop Head Table; Arm Chair; Old Mahogany Dining Stairs; Still Island Spens and War Club; Steel Engravings; Fenders and Fire Irons; Large Mirror; Antique Walnut Bed Suite (cost \$220); Modern Walnut Bed Suite (cost \$125); Walnut Bed Lounge; Mahogany Bedroom Table; Pine Walnut Wardrobe; Bronze Candlestick; Tapestries; Squares; Stair Carpet; Kitchen Utensils; Crockery; Dinner Set; Vases; Jardinières; Jam Bottles; Garden Tools; 100 Feet Hose and Reel; 1 Cord Wood; Dark Washboard; Lawn Mower; Model Range, etc., etc. The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

Duly instructed by the administrator of the estate of J. Hudson and Labonne, will sell by

AUCTION

—ON—

Thursday, March 28

AT 2:30 P. M.

A quantity of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools and Tool Box, Tin Box, Travelling Bag, Iron Safe, two pairs Opera Glasses, Violin, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Six Tables, Dining Room Table, Bed Spring and Mattress, Japanese Screen, Refrigerator, Shelving, Mantelpieces, Lady's Bicycle, Linoleum and Carpet, Sewing Machine, Lady's Saddle, Gramophone, E. L. Shades, Tinware, Pictures and Picture Easels, three Watches and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer

STEWART WILLIAMS

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of Richard Bromell, deceased, Intestate.

And in the matter of the official administrator's act, notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, dated 29 March, 1907, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claims to me on or before the 24th day of April, 1907, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of March, 1907. W. M. MONYETH, Official Administrator.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Jacob Heck, Deceased, (late of Marine Island.)

Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 24th day of April, 1907, to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned, duly verified, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness forthwith. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of March, 1907. DRAKE, JACKSON & HEBMCKEN, 20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for Harry Georgeson and William Denon, Executors.

WHY COUGH?

HALL'S PULMONIC COUGH CURE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE CURE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

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Victoria, B.C.

The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

A MATTER FOR REGRET.

It is distinctly a matter for regret that the Liberals in the legislature did not place themselves on record as protesting against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal that \$100,000 a year for ten years shall be a "final and unalterable settlement of the claims of British Columbia." It is hardly presumable that Mr. Macdonald and his supporters are so ignorant of parliamentary usage as not to know that a division, without names being taken, has no significance whatever. There must have been some deliberate purpose behind the omission of any Liberal to demand that names should be recorded upon Mr. Macdonald's amendment. The names of the members of that party appear on record only as opposed to the resolution moved by Mr. McBride, which contains a protest against the proposed settlement being accepted as final and unalterable, as well as a statement of the nature of the claims of the province and an endorsement of Mr. McBride's course. It was open for Mr. Macdonald after having divided the House upon his own amendment, to have accepted the original resolution rather than show that there is any divergence of opinion between the two parties on the principle involved. Indeed after hearing his speech, it was difficult to understand why Mr. Macdonald could not have voted for the resolution without any qualification whatever. It is true that he took exception to some of the recitals in the preambles, but his suggested changes in these were not of such a serious nature that he could not have waived them, after having taken the opportunity to say that he accepted them because by voting against the resolution as it stood he might be understood as placing himself in antagonism to the interests of the province.

The only possible explanation of Mr. Macdonald's course is that he is determined at all cost to keep in line with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid having declared, or at least having asked the House of Commons to declare, that the small sum offered to this province shall be taken as a final and unalterable settlement. Mr. Macdonald has been very careful not to permit himself and his colleagues to go on record to the contrary. We deeply regret his decision. If the efforts, which shall be made by the provincial government to prevent such a settlement being forced upon this British Columbia fail, it will largely be due to the course which Mr. Macdonald has taken. If hereafter Better Terms shall become a political issue Mr. Macdonald will have to bear the blame. We do not believe there is a legislature in Canada, except ours, where subservience to the Ottawa government would be carried to such an extreme as it has been carried by Mr. Macdonald and his supporters.

A MARKED DRIFT.

The drift of events in the United States towards an oligarchy is very marked, and if Mr. Roosevelt is given another term the probabilities are that at the end of that period, while the country will preserve unimpaired the form of a republic, much of its essential principle will have been lost, at least temporarily. Mr. Bryce in his well known work on the American Commonwealth, pointed out that the citizens of the United States scarcely ever came in contact with the federal government, which he described as something in the nature of a department of foreign relations. But this is all changed. The federal government touches the citizen in almost every aspect of his citizenship. This change is directly attributable to the war of secession, which led to the overthrow of true democratic principles and the substitution of what are called republican principles, which are radically different. The tendency of the Republican party is towards centralization, and the working out of the ideas of that party on trade questions has brought about a condition of things, which calls loudly for federal interference. Perhaps it is true that such a change was inevitable. A system of administration, which worked smoothly and satisfactorily enough when the country consisted of a number of comparatively small and largely isolated communities, can hardly be expected to apply to a nation with a large population, so closely connected by improved facilities of transportation that it is for many of the most important purposes of government, a perfectly uniform whole. It would be idle to say that the need of a strong central government is not felt almost daily in the United States, and it would be equally idle to say that the American people will do very long without anything they feel that they need.

We have used the word "oligarchy," and it is not too strong. Given a President imbued with strong sentiments on the subject of centralization and it might easily come about that the Supreme Court of the United States, which decides all constitutional questions, might become imbued with the same sentiments. The tendency of the Senate is strongly in that

direction already. All the materials are at hand to convert the citizens of the United States from a governing to a governed people. Indeed they are nearer that stage now than many of them admit. One reason for this change is the general feeling among the people that a strong man is needed to check the growing power of wealth which has managed to entrench itself behind legislation in a manner to popular liberty. When a strong man is needed, he is generally not far away. That Mr. Roosevelt has the necessary force of character to do his country excellent service must be freely admitted by all who have watched his career. That he has the courage to do what any emergency may require, is abundantly evident, and that the people trust him, as they have perhaps trusted no other incumbent of the presidential office, must we think be conceded. It is quite possible that a temporary oligarchy is what the United States needs at this juncture more than anything else. In the days of the Roman Commonwealth it was necessary at times to call in dictators, and history has a trick, as we all know, of repeating itself. We do not suggest for a moment that the end of the Republic is in sight. We do not imagine for an instant that anything resembling a royal house is in the remotest way possible. But we think that, unless a great deal more wisdom is shown in the management of the affairs of the United States than has marked the past twenty years, the people may conclude that it is better for a time, at least, to trust one good man with very great powers rather than tie his hands and thus permit the liberties of the people, while preserved in name, to be sacrificed in spirit.

CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL ACT.

Considerable opposition is developing in certain legislative circles to the changes in the Municipal Clauses Act asked for by the Victoria city council. If these amendments were of general application we could understand why they should be opposed, but seeing that they are intended to apply to this city only and are not opposed, it occurs to us that they should be allowed to pass. Every section in the proposed amendments has been discussed in the council. The citizens have had every possible opportunity afforded them, but as yet the first indication of public opposition has yet to be shown. What may be going on privately we have no means of knowing, but we submit to the members of the legislature that opposition to a matter of this kind, which does not come out into the open, so that it can be met and answered, ought to have no weight whatever. We hope that the members of the legislature will give the people of Victoria what they ask for. Probably no opposition would have developed in the House, if the amendments had been brought forward as a private act, but the time was too short to permit of that being done. Hence they had to be brought forward in the form of amendments to the general law, but care has been taken so as to restrict their application wholly to this city. In view of the fact that no petition has been presented against the proposed changes, we submit that the members of the legislature might very properly take them as representing the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people interested.

THE UNIVERSITY LAND GRANT.

The bill introduced by the government to provide for the setting apart of land for the endowment of a university will meet with strong popular approval. The Act really means that the government is authorized, when it shall see fit, to set apart two millions of acres for such a purpose. We draw attention to the provision in Section 5 as to the time within which the land must be selected. Three years from the passing of the Act is the limit. Would it not be better to make this read within three years from the coming in force of the Act, seeing that this event will not take place until after proclamation by the lieutenant-governor in council? It occurs to us that by making the limit three years after the Act passes may have the effect of preventing the government from carrying out any line of policy in regard to a university that may hereafter be deemed advisable. Three years are not under any circumstances a long time to select 2,000,000 acres of land in a province like British Columbia, and if this period is shortened by delay in bringing the Act into operation, there might not be sufficient time available in which to take full advantage of it. We suggest therefore that the section be altered in the manner proposed above.

Two million acres of land at all well selected ought to provide a fine endowment for a university. Putting the land at \$1 per acre, and assuming that it was invested at 4 per cent, there would be an annual income derivable from it of \$80,000, which would be a very handsome revenue for such an establishment. We are not very sure from reading the provisions of the Bill, if it is contemplated that any part of the proceeds of the sale of the land shall be devoted to the erection of buildings, although the expressions "a faculty of arts and science" and so on would seem to imply that there must be buildings in which instruction can be imparted. But it might be well to make this clear at the outset. A large sum of money will be needed for university buildings, and for the acquisition of land on which to erect them. In addition to rooms in which the several faculties would be housed provision would have to be made for dormitories, a library, a general convocation hall, a gymnasium and other things. Whether it is proposed that any part of the endowment shall be applied to these purposes we are not advised, but if it is, we suggest that the Act should be made abundantly clear on those points.

Make Your Own Spray

Everybody's fruit trees will have to be sprayed. You can save money and yet feel assured of satisfactory results by buying your materials at SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON ST. We buy by the ton, and can afford to let YOU have the benefit.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has denied that new steamships have been ordered for the C. P. R. Atlantic service, and thus the coming of the Empresses of Britain and Ireland to the Pacific will not be as soon as was expected. But as Sir Thomas says in regard to the Atlantic steamships: "That will come in due course."

It appears that 114,836 emigrants from the United Kingdom sailed for Canada last year, in the previous year there were 82,437. This year the number promises to be greater than ever. In one week 5,750 sailed from Liverpool and Glasgow alone. Time was when people who came to Canada passed on to the United States, but they are not doing so any more.

We print a letter from Mr. George Jay, President of the Board of School Trustees, in which he gives an absolute denial to certain unnameable reports that have been in circulation about the High School. The reports have gained a wide circulation, and Mr. Jay has done right in taking official notice of them. It seems strange that people should circulate such stories about a city institution, without the shadow of a foundation for them.

It is reported and believed in prominent financial circles in the United States that Mr. E. H. Harriman was badly hit by the recent fall in stocks. We pointed out at the time, that the depression was probably due to a raid on Harriman stocks, and that seems to be the general impression. A few years ago such a drop in prices would have precipitated disaster, but conditions have so changed that its effect was scarcely felt outside of Wall Street.

The Ontario legislature is to be asked to provide that all cases of tuberculosis shall be reported to the public health department, just as cases of smallpox, cholera and so on must be reported. This would be very little use unless it is followed up by other provisions and one must be very optimistic who thinks that these can be easily arranged. For example, suppose the person afflicted is the sole support of a family, what shall be done if he is isolated to prevent contagion? It is not difficult to make provision for such cases where the disease is one that requires no very considerable period of isolation, but we all know that, in the case of consumption, the period may be very prolonged. It is well not to be in too great haste in these matters, for ill-considered legislation will be very likely to defeat its own purpose.

It is to be hoped that the affairs of Parliament will be so arranged that Sir Wilfrid Laurier can go to the Colonial Conference. That Canada should not be represented on that occasion by her Premier is not pleasant to contemplate, because an interpretation will be placed upon his absence, which will not be in keeping with the sentiments of the Canadian people. The claim will be made that Canada not only did not propose any subjects to be discussed at the Conference, but that her Premier was unwilling to attend, and in view of the fact the La Presse of Montreal and Mr. Bourassa, in Parliament have joined in a declaration that there is no reason why he should go, his absence would be taken as indicative of French-Canadian hostility to Imperial unity. Therefore the interests not only of the Dominion but of the Empire demand that Sir Wilfrid should be present at the Conference.

We publish this morning the half-yearly balance sheet presented at the seventy-first annual meeting of the Bank of British North America. It is a strong testimonial to the good management of that institution that it has been able to present year after year a record, which for the most part at least, has been one of gratifying success. The chairman was able to tell the shareholders that while the very satisfactory result of the operations of the year was in part due to events abroad "the greater part of our increased profits has arisen from the prosperity of the Dominion." We quote further: "This has continued with the steady irresistible impulse of a great and growing nation. There is, at present at least, no sign of slackening in the wonderful progress of this great country." These are optimistic words to come from the chairman of a meeting of shareholders in one of the strongest financial institutions in the country, with branches in every part of the Dominion. A dividend of 6 per cent, with a bonus of 1 per cent, was declared, and a bonus of 5 per cent, on all salaries was voted.

Our evening contemporary devoted two columns of its valuable space to a dissertation on the immense superiority of Mr. Macdonald over Mr. McBride, yet it does not attempt to explain how it has come about that Mr. Macdonald and his supporters failed to go on record against the acceptance of \$100,000 a year for 10 years as a final and unalterable settlement of the special claims of British Columbia upon the Dominion. This is the great point in the whole business, not whether Mr. Macdonald is a better speaker than Mr. McBride, a proposition which is certainly open to doubt after the speech with which the latter closed the better terms debate. In view of the fact that Mr. Macdonald was careful that neither he nor his supporters should have their names

recorded in opposition to the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we are hardly able, with our limited imagination, to fancy the worthy Leader of the Opposition reading the Riot Act to the federal Premier.

The City Council is having a hard time with the License By-law and we are now told that after passing it, that august body is in doubt as to whether the subject matter is within the jurisdiction of the Council. The regulation of places where liquor is sold by the glass is one of the most difficult matters coming under the control of legislative bodies. The fact of the business is that such sales are radically wrong in principle and that being the case any effort to restrict them will be attended with great difficulty. The law recognizes the wrongfulness of permitting such traffic by endeavoring to restrict it—we mean, of course, wrongful in an economic sense. But to say this is one thing; to attempt to go in advance of public opinion in imposing restrictions is another. Much harm has been done to the cause of temperance reform by ill-considered attempts to restrict the traffic in intoxicants. These often result in their non-enforcement, and that is always bad. We sympathize with the Council in its efforts, and if it has not succeeded in doing what it set out to do we shall have no adverse comment to make.

The number of people from the United States who will enter Canada this year for the purpose of taking up farms will be greater than ever. Frequently one sees in the United States press a suggestion that the presence of so many people from that country may have the effect of developing a feeling here in favor of annexation, but there are no signs of such a thing. For this there are several reasons. One of them is that many of the immigrants are Canadians or the descendants of Canadians. Another is that all classes of immigrants find conditions so satisfactory in the Dominion, so far as the government of the country is concerned, that they have not the least desire to bring about a change, even if they were able to do so. So far as we have been able to observe, not very many of the immigrants from south of the boundary line have become naturalized, but we fancy that they will do so later on. They will desire to have a voice in managing the affairs of the country, and when they have grown accustomed to the thought of becoming Canadians in law as well as in fact, they will find no difficulty in taking the necessary steps.

THE STORY TELLER

He Stopped the Game.

"Do you still hunger for excitement?" "I snacks my lips over it," says he, and his eye is on me, cold as a rattler, while he slips his hand into the gun drawer. "Well, here it is," I yell, yankin' out the bowl of peg soup with the fuse hangin' to it. I touches it off with the blazin' match and it begins to sizzle. "We'll all go up in a bunch," I screams, in the tones of a busted tug whistle, givin' a laugh like the ravin' of John McCullough, that I heard in a phonograph once. "However, the dramatic polish of them merriments goes unheeded, because the crowd is moved by one uncommon impulse, and the sound of their hoofs is like the roar of thunder. "Noise busted out of them cow-men like thunder blown off a cylinder-head. They didn't hold, but horrid discord just pizened the air. "In a gun fight, a man can hide back of the bar or crawl under the stove or into the neck of a beer bottle, if he's scared enough, but such protective stratagems is wholly vain agin dynamite. "It appeared like everybody got a fair, honest start, because they all run a dead heat to the door, where they met and wedged, then crawled their way out into the night and far away. "As for the dealer, a cold draught fanned my artificially fevered brow from the window through which he had departed. He ran plumb out of town, wearin' the window-sash for a necktie. Not a soul was left to tell the tale. "I scooped off the bank roll and stepped to the back door. There was considerable currency lyin' on the crap table, and silver glittered on the wheel, but I passed them by. It was not for me. I had busted the bank and was content. For all I knew, the other games was on the square, and mine was only a mission of vengeance." From the Colonizing of Kansas, by Rex Beach in the March McClure's.

Course Preferred

Roundsmen Coogan—Stop that speedin' or I'll have yez pulled! The amateur Chauffeur—Wait till we break down, cap, and you can have us pushed.—Puck.

Juvenile Economy

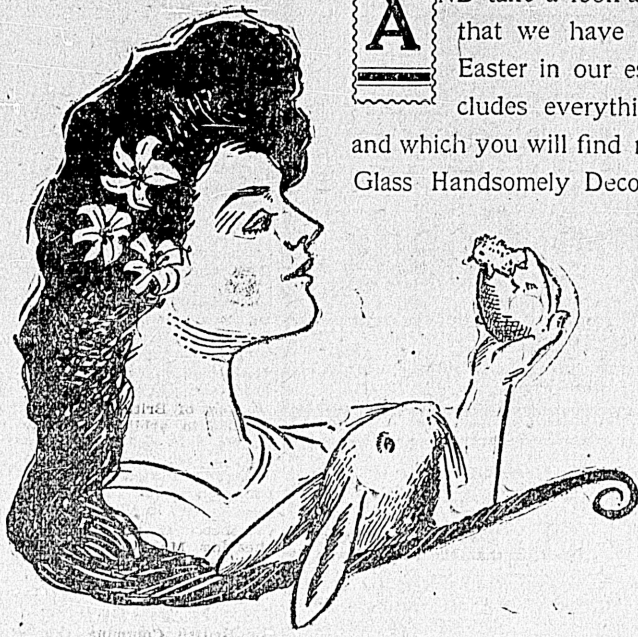
"Tommy," said the fond mother, "Isn't it rather and extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?" "No, ma'am, it's economy," the boy answered. "The same piece of bread does for both."—Harper's Weekly.

First Autist (after the auto has blown up)—You came down very quick. Second Autist—You there wasn't anything up there to sit on.

The Ever-ready Pump

William Barclay Parsons, the engineer, is a doer to accomplish work, and at a recent dinner, he said: "That man is most unwise who tries to get his work done cheaply. Cheap work can always be secured, but the quality of such work is on its face." Mr. Parsons, smiling, interrupted himself to tell a story. "There was a man," he said, "who entered a dairy and asked how much the milk was." "Ten cents a quart, sir," the young woman behind the counter answered. "The man looked disappointed. 'Haven't you got any for six cents?' he asked. "No," said the young woman; "but," she added, "we can soon make you some."—New York Tribune.

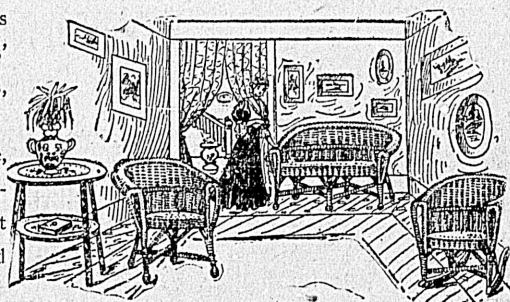
Won't You Come Out



AND take a look at the attractive showing that we have prepared for you this Easter in our establishment, which includes everything we could think of and which you will find most interesting, in Cut Glass Handsomely Decorated China, Art Ware, etc? We also have something for the little one which is most appropriate, such as Go-Carts and Baby Carriages. Nothing would do baby more good than an outing this fine weather, so don't neglect seeing what we have to offer.

We Have Just Received

A very large assortment of lovely things in Reed goods which include Ladies' Rockers, Arm Chairs, Child's Rockers, Settees, Work Baskets, Etc., all of which is of the very best manufacture, and very artistic in design, which cannot positively fail to please the most skeptical lover of Reed goods, and cannot be excelled for comfort.



Ladies' Rockers

Made of the best selected reed shelac finish, has very high and attractive back. Price \$8.00

Other nice rockers at \$4.00

Child's Rocker

Made of reed, nicely finished, has high and very wide back with side arms; just the thing for the little one. Price.....\$4.00

Arm Rocker

Made of best selected reed, with fancy rush trimmings, woven seat, is very comfortable. Price \$6.50

Settee

Made of best selected reed shelac finish, is 46 inches long, reclining back, very strongly made. Price \$16.00

Arm Chair

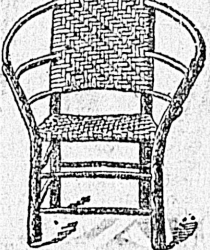
Made of best selected reed shelac finish, with fancy rush trimmings, and is of very attractive design. Price \$12.00

Other Arm Chairs at \$7.00

Ladies' Work Basket

Made of reed shelac finish, is of very attractive design, stands 36 inches high, is also useful for baby's small articles. Price \$6.00 and \$5.50

"Old Hickory"



There is an air of solid comfort, or rustic beauty and of real service about these "Old Hickory" pieces. The ideal furniture for the porch or lawn or summer house. \$4.50 Similar in design to cut but has rollers.

Buff Willow Easy Chairs

These are the most comfortable chairs made, and are very strong and serviceable, and can be very nicely upholstered or cushioned, with cretonne, denim or other goods. Samples of all goods for upholstering sent free on request. Easy Chair, not upholstered, seat is 10 inches from the ground, and is 20 x 20 in. in size. Price \$9.00 We have other Buff Willow Chairs with higher seats, size 20 x 21 in., at .. \$6.00

Reclining Folding Go-Cart

Price \$6.75 Without Cushions \$6



Reclining Folding Go-Cart

Price \$10.50 Without Cushion \$9.75



Body is steel and hardwood frame, wood front and back; mattress cushion; parasol is lawn, Pongee color; gearing is all steel; four 10-in. rubber tire wheels; patent wheel fastener; dark green enamel finish and enameled push bar.

A Satisfactory Mail Order Service

More people are ordering goods from us by mail than ever before; that shows that it pays to buy in this way, and that the service is satisfactory. Whatever your needs may be in the house-furnishing line write us, remember we are as near to you as your nearest letter box, and at all times will be pleased to answer any enquiry and supply information by return mail. In addition we have a beautiful illustrated catalogue covering all the leading lines carried by us, and which we mail free on request. Give us a trial.

Mail Orders Receive Our Best Attention.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers. Victoria, B. C.



"Everybody Smokes Old Chum."

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., March 26.
SYNOPSIS.
The high area over the middle west provinces has moved rapidly eastward in advance of an extensive low area from the north, which is causing snowfall along the international boundary. The pressure is slowly increasing on the American coast and light showers have fallen in Western Oregon. The weather west of the Rockies is chiefly fair and mild.

VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER.
Tuesday.
Highest 54
Lowest 31
Mean 42
Sunshine 10 hours, 36 mins.

TEMPERATURE.
Offn. Max.
Victoria 31 54
Vancouver 26 50
New Westminster 26 50
Kamloops 22 40
Barkerville 36
Port Simpson 30 38
Atlin 2 18
Dawson 2 34
Calgary 26
Winnipeg 12 36
Portland 34 58
San Francisco 40 60

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. Pacific time)
Wednesday.
Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, generally fair and not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, stronger on the straits, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.
February, 1907.
Highest temperature 53.1
Lowest temperature 25.5
Mean temperature 41.49
Total precipitation for the month, 3.94 inch; average amount, 3.40 inches.
Bright sunshine, 75 hours, 20 minutes; total duration, 0.25; (constant sun shine being 1).

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

FURLONGER-MASON—At Christ Church Cathedral, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Canon Bonland, Rev. Canon C. Furlonger, of Quamichan lake, eldest son of the late Henry Furlonger Esq., of London, England, to Gladys E. M. Mason, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Mason, M. P. P., of Carleton, B. C.

DIED

JENKINSON—Accidentally drowned at Port Simpson, B. C., on February 16, 1907. William Henry, eldest son of the late George Jenkinson, a native of Brantford, Ontario.

Can't Burn—Our double bottom cake tins prevent the cake from burning. They are made of good heavy English tin. Prices, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

Easter Offerings

Are now being shown at the Beehive, 84 Douglas street; beautiful Fancy Combs, 40c; dainty Neckwear reduced, 150 collars for \$1.00, and so on in proportion. Must be cleared. Smart Muslin Blouses from \$1.25 up.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situated at the corner of Douglas and View streets in the city of Victoria, and formerly known as "The Vernon Hotel," but now known as "The Carlton" to Robert Percy Clark. Dated this 12th day of March, 1907.
F. G. VERNON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sitting, by Joanna Elizabeth Roblin, Administratrix of the Estate of Stephen Henry Roblin, deceased, for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, at the "Bodega" saloon situated on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets in the city of Victoria, granted to the said Stephen Henry Roblin, to Thomas Archibald McDowell and Charles McDowell of the said city of Victoria. Dated the 14th day of March, A.D. 1907.
J. E. ROBLIN,
Administratrix of the Estate of Stephen Henry Roblin, deceased, Intestate.

STOCKS BOND
F. W. STEVENSON
Commission Broker
21 Broad Street
GRAIN COTTON

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B. C.

SPEECH BY LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

(Continued From Page Three.)

the government which was in power in 1887 when those resolutions were adopted, and when they ought to either have been acted upon or rejected, was the Conservative, and of the premiers that were there in that conference, I think three or them were Conservatives. I could point this out in passing, although it has nothing really to do with the merits of the matter; but it shows that as far as dealing with provincial subsidies by a conference is concerned, and so far as the suggestion that those arrangements should be permanent and final, it emanated, not from Liberals but from conservatives, both in the Dominion and in the provinces.

Premier Had Precedents

My honourable friend had some precedent in his favour when he submitted the special claims of British Columbia to the Conference for their approval and for their support. Because we find in 1893, Colonel Prior, then premier of the province of British Columbia, writing to the chairman of the conference in 1893, made use of these words. He said: "I fully realize that without the co-operation and good will of the other provinces it would be difficult to impress upon the Dominion authorities the justice of what we seek." Now, he was referring there to special conditions, not to the general readjustment.

First Sitting of the Conference.

To show that the position was distinctly taken by the premier of British Columbia, when you, sir, were attorney-general four years ago, the position was distinctly taken then that British Columbia could only hope to secure this special recognition which she was asking for, through the co-operation of the other provinces. So that I have no criticism to offer to the course pursued by my honorable friend when on the very first day, I believe the very first sitting of the provincial conference last October, he submitted the case of British Columbia to the conference, and thereby invited them to deal with it as they should think fit. Now, surely, my honorable friend could hardly take this position, that he would submit his case to the conference and ask their recommendations, and if those recommendations were favorable, he would accept them, he would go to the Dominion authorities and say, "I have the whole of the other premiers against me, they have decided only to give the province of British Columbia one hundred thousand for ten years, I claim that I am entitled to a great deal more, I refuse to recognize that they have any authority to deal with this question at all, and I now come to you and ask you to act in the face of the resolution which my own action has succeeded in extracting from that Conference."

Criticizes Premier's Position.

Surely my honorable friend cannot take that position. Surely, for the honor and dignity of British Columbia he will not take that position. Having submitted his claims to the conference, he was bound to take notice of the finding of that conference, and the Dominion government were bound to take notice of the findings of that conference. Therefore, when he submitted, as he undoubtedly did submit, the case to the conference, we have no criticism to offer on this side of the House, because he had preceded for it in the action of the Prior government.

And I must confess that, speaking for myself only, I think it eminently proper that re-adjustment of provincial subsidies should first be discussed by provincial conferences of this kind. All the provinces are interested in Confederation. All the provinces or members of that great family which constitute this great Dominion of Canada; they are partners in this young nation of ours; and it is only reasonable and natural that they should be consulted in matters that affect the mutual interests of all members. And that seems to have been the idea in the mind of our public men ever since 1887.

Not Quite Sure.

Now, I am not quite sure what my honorable friend wants us to do when he asks us to vote for this resolution. Does he want us to affirm that he was right in submitting the claims of British Columbia to that conference? If he wants us to affirm that he did submit the claims of British Columbia, we are prepared to do so, because the records show that that was the position which he assumed. He says, and he says very truly, that on the 21st of October, when the conference was a joint session, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of the other ministers were present, took the position that the claims of British Columbia for special treatment should be referred to arbitration. And in his resolution he makes the statement which I am quite sure on re-consideration he will modify—this is the statement which he makes: "And whereas in pursuance of the said resolution the said Honorable Richard McBride submitted such memorandum to the Dominion government setting forth the claims of British Columbia for special recognition." Now, the proceedings of the conference three days before this show that he submitted these special claims to the conference. That will be found, Mr. Speaker, on page 19. I think of the report, which was placed before this House the other day. Page 19 of that report, and I am now reading from the minutes of that conference, I am now reading from the official record, and this is what was

said: "The Hon. Mr. McBride submitted the following memorandum, embodying the claims of British Columbia to special and distinctive treatment." So that, before, long before this animated discussion which my honorable friend speaks of, lasting three or four days, took place, and at the same time, at the time that Mr. Whitney, on behalf of the province of Ontario, did the same thing, my honorable friend clearly submits his memorandum to the conference and asks the conference to consider this question of special terms to British Columbia.

Quotes Laurier's Statement.

Then, two or three days after that, the matter having been considered by the conference in the meantime, the Dominion ministers having considered the matter in the meantime, Sir Wilfrid Laurier makes the following statement with regard to the attitude of the Dominion government upon this question of reference to arbitration. And I want to call the attention of this House to another statement contained in the preamble to this resolution, and which I believe my honorable friend will modify when his attention is called to it—he says, "And whereas, the said request for such competent tribunal was refused by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier"—now, there is a distinct statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to consider the request of British Columbia for a reference to arbitration—then the letter is set out, which shows that no such refusal took place. This is what the premier of Canada says: "The British Columbia proposal comes entirely within the chief purpose of this conference. If this conference, after hearing Mr. McBride's arguments in support of his contention, reached the conclusion that an arbitration should take place, through a commission, for the purpose of dealing with the claim of British Columbia, that would present the matter to the Dominion government in a new light, and, while I am not prepared to express any final opinion, I can say at once that such a recommendation from the conference would have great weight with us, and we should feel bound to give it further consideration." And yet my honorable friend puts in this recital that his request for arbitration was refused by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I say

then I say that he cannot in justice to himself, in justice to his own manhood, and in justice to the honor and dignity of the province of British Columbia, if he finds the conference against him, turn round and say this conference had no business to deal with this question at all. (Opposition applause.)

Was it a Farce

And he took no part in the discussion before the conference on the question of the submission to arbitration. He voted upon that question. In other words if his position—if the position of the Conservative press of this province—if the position is that he should not have gone before the conference at all, and if he is not bound by the position taken by the conference, then why did he go before the conference at all? Was he playing a farce? Was it a farce that he was acting there, saying, if your decision is with us, I'm going to accept it, if your decision is against us, I am not going to accept it? Now, every gentleman of the legal profession in this House will know that in a court of justice such an attitude would never be tolerated for a moment. And every lay member of this House, Mr. Speaker, will know that in the ordinary business of life the man who has two courses open to him is brought face to face with the election between one course and the other, when the interests of other people are concerned, and accept the one course he is bound by that course, and cannot afterwards, when he receives what he considers to be the worst of it, turn around and say, "No, the conference had no right to deal with this question at all, I repudiate its right, notwithstanding I argued the case before it, took part myself in the proceedings, and voted upon the resolution." I do not apprehend that my honorable friend will have the assurance to stand before the people of British Columbia and assume a position of that kind.

Proceedings at Ottawa.

Now dealing with this question of arbitration. When he found that the conference was unanimous that the question of British Columbia's claims should not have been submitted to an arbitration by way of commission, my

Superb Creations for Easter Wear

Fit-Reform Spring Styles are masterpieces of the tailor's art. They are at once distinctive and distinguished—as exclusive in pattern as they are correct in fashion.

Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits
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(A little visit of viewing will prove to men of taste that their Easter needs can be most satisfactorily supplied from the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

ALLEN & CO.,
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73 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

that he surely will consent to strike that recital out.

Question of Arbitration.

Now, what was the attitude of my honorable friend on this question of arbitration? I see his chief organ, The Colonist, the other day said that he submitted the question of British Columbia's terms to the conference on the suggestion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Surely you would not expect the premier of British Columbia to disregard the advice tendered by the premier of Canada. I would not expect that unless the premier thought that by submitting the case of British Columbia to the conference he was jeopardizing that case. If he really intended, and if he really thought at that time that the proper tribunal to deal with British Columbia's claim for better terms was the Dominion parliament, and the Dominion parliament alone, then he should not have taken the advice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or any person else, and given up a point of vantage for his province and go before that conference. He was bound at that stage to take either one stand or the other; he was bound to elect. He had two courses open to him, either to go before the Dominion government and insist that so far as these special terms were concerned, the Dominion government alone and the Dominion parliament alone should deal with those, or, he could take the other course, I do not care whether it was at the suggestion of the premier of Canada or not, or at the suggestion of any other person, he was there to press the rights of British Columbia, and if he chose to take that advice, if he thought that advice good then, and took his chances before the conference,

honorable friend then proceeded to lay the claims of British Columbia, that is to lay the material and arguments and all the data which he had collected before the conference and ask them to make some substantial grant in British Columbia's favor. He took two or three days arguing that case before the conference. Does he wish to take the position now, that having submitted all his data, having submitted all his arguments, and having taken part, himself, in the conference has not bound himself by the decision that conference came to? Bound in this way, that the majority, the overwhelming majority of the conference was against him and the other premiers were in favor of accepting only the resolution proposed by Mr. Whitney, and voted upon and carried by a vote of eight against no dissenting voices because my honorable friend at that time had withdrawn from the conference. As far as arbitration is concerned, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to say anything upon this subject which might appear, or which could possibly at some future time be used against the province of British Columbia in its contest for better terms. My honorable friend doubtless is perfectly sincere in believing that the true and proper way at arriving at the rights of British Columbia is by means of a board of arbitration. But I would ask my honorable friend whether he was considered certain phases of that question, which I will now lay before the House? Because I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, when we are assembled here, dealing with the affairs of this province, I do not believe that we ought to express our opinions but that we ought to state

boldly and fairly what we believe to be the effect or what would be the effect of proceeding upon false lines, which I believe arbitration to be.

What Is There to Arbitrate?

Now, what is there to arbitrate? What is there to arbitrate, Mr. Speaker? What are our claims based upon? First, the geographical position of the province of British Columbia. Does it require a board of arbitration to find out that British Columbia is situated on the Pacific Coast at the extreme western side of Canada? Is there anything to arbitrate there? The topographical phase of British Columbia. Does it require a commission of arbitration to come to British Columbia to prove to the people of the East that British Columbia is a mountainous country, that, as was stated by one of the statesmen of Canada twenty years ago at least, that British Columbia is a sea of mountains? Is there anything to arbitrate about that? Is it not known and admitted, and was it not admitted in the very resolution proposed by Mr. Whitney, that we were situated in a peculiar geographical position, and that the physical features of the country were such as we claim they were? There is nothing to arbitrate upon those subjects. Now, is there anything to arbitrate about the cost of public works, the cost of government, the cost of education, the cost of the administration of justice, in this province? Are those subjects not matters of statistics which can be found right in the public accounts, from year to year, in this province? They are to be found there, and to be found there alone. And they were brought before the attention of the

(Continued on Page Nine.)

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS

FOR EASTER

GLOVES

Dent's Ladies Special Walking Gloves, real kid, in tans, browns, and modes, imported direct from Dent's Grenoble, France factory. Per pair \$1.25 and \$1.50

Dent's Heavy Walking and Driving Gloves for ladies, imported direct from Dent's English factory. Per pair \$1.65

Dent's 16 and 20 button long kid gloves.

Dent's Milanese Lisle Gloves, 19 and 23 inches long.

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HEARTH BROOMS.....	\$2.25, \$2.00 and \$1.25
BANNISTER BRUSHES, pearl.....	85c
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BANNISTER CORN BRUSHES.....	40c
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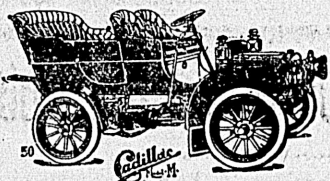
MARCH A very trying SKIN month for the

The chapping and roughening influences of March's changeable weather, blustery winds and sleety rains and snows make it hard to keep your skin in perfect trim, but this latter becomes an easy matter if during this trying month you use

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

That delightful skin-protecting, healing, softening and soothing application. Price, 25c.

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Good house, 8 rooms; barns, stables, orchard, etc.; close to station, church, school, post office, stores, blacksmith shop, etc. The above is in a high state of cultivation and is without doubt the finest farm which can be obtained at the price.

Immediate possession can be obtained.

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Four lots on Prospect Lake; a fine chance for campers; \$60 each.

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Victoria Musical Society

The weekly rehearsal of "The Pled Piper" and "The Revenge" will be held in the city hall at 8 o'clock this evening.

Invitation Skating Club

All members of the Invitation Club interested in the proposed dance are asked to contact the club secretary, Thursday--when it is desired to lay matters of importance before the members.

Funeral of Mrs. Radcliffe

The remains of the late Mrs. L. Radcliffe will arrive on the Princess Victoria tonight. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Hanna parlors.

Good Friday Recital

A great musical treat is assured to all who attend the recital which will be given on Good Friday evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The organist will be assisted by a number of prominent vocalists and instrumentalists, and a choice and varied programme will be given.

Suing for Damages

Arthur Dutton is suing Kelly Bros. & Mitchell, the contractors for the new post office building in Vancouver, for \$15,000 damages. He was working at the building when a box of mortar fell on him, breaking a hip-bone and inflicting other injuries. Mr. Dutton was for some years a resident of Victoria.

Regimental Social

The members of No. 2 Company, Fifth Regiment, will hold their monthly social tonight, after drill. A "five hundred" tournament has been arranged and prizes will be awarded to the winning members. Cigars and tobacco will be passed around, and a good turnout is anticipated.

Twelve Horses Killed

Twelve horses, owned by the Lady-smith Lumber Company and valued at \$2400, were killed at Craycroft Island as the result of a log being overbalanced, which, in running down the chute, pulled the entire six teams of horses with it. Five of the horses were killed outright, and the remaining seven were so severely torn and injured that they had to be shot.

Confirmation Services

The confirmation services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church on Sunday were well attended, and all present were much impressed. Five children—Otto Mueller, Lillian Burns, Bertha Andernach, Freda Hempler and Katie Herburger—were confirmed. Rev. William Drahm spoke very warmly to the children on the importance and significance of confirmation, and said that the instruction they received should long bear good fruit in the children's lives.

Philpotts-Graham

A quiet wedding took place yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Graham, 77 Discov. street, when their daughter, Ethel Nellie, was joined in the holy bonds to Joseph Philpotts of Seattle. Rev. Herman A. Carson officiated. Miss Alva Graham acted as bridesmaid, while D. Miller supported the groom. The newly married couple left for Seattle by the morning boat, and will in future reside in that city.

Recalls Old Memories

Old-time residents of Victoria will be interested to know that the artist who occupies one of the headline positions on the bill at the New Grand this week, under the stage name of J. Bernard Dyllin, is in private life J. B. Condon, son of the late Mrs. Maria Condon of this city, who died in 1889, and the principal reason for his present visit is the replacing of the small stone which he erected at the time of her death with a handsome monument, the order for which has been placed with Alex. Stewart. Mr. Dyllin's aunt was the late Mrs. Joseph Dwyer, and one of his uncles was the late "Barney" Dillon; and it is one of the ironies of fate that the New Grand, in which he is now filling an engagement, was many years ago St. Nicholas Hotel, of which his uncle was proprietor.

New Books That Are Good Books

Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe; Jack London's "Before Adam"; Lawson's "Friday the 13th"; O. P. O'Connell's "Mistake"; "Polson Island" by Quiller Couch; "Awakening of Helen Ritchie," by Deland; "Madame de Treymes," by Edith Wharton; "Dust of Conflict," by Blincoe; "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet; "The Second Generation," by David Graham Phillips; "Half a Rogue," by H. MacGrath. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Selling Out.—Owing to continued illness I am retiring from drygoods business. My entire stock is on sale at wholesale prices to clear. Come early and get your choice. Robinson's, 83 Yates street.

Why not be young forever? Ando Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, makes old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and back. Ando Oil removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tetter and eczema. Best pure French Cuta Castile Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth. 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Criston's French Remedies. Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Cold Saps.—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boats at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Ladnor.

INTEREST IN BY-LAWS

SOON TO BE SUBMITTED

Incinerator, Surface Drainage System and New School to be Voted on

On Thursday, April 4, the electors of Victoria will have the opportunity of deciding whether or not they wish the city to borrow the sum of \$45,000 for the erection of the proposed incinerator. On that day the electors will also vote on the proposed incinerator, surface drainage system, and on the results of the balloting it will depend whether or not the city is to have within the current year an incinerator, a new school at Victoria West, and a complete surface drainage system.

Considerable interest is being felt in the fate of the various bylaws. The city authorities are for the most part extremely anxious to see all three pass, as they consider that the carrying out of the three projected undertakings are necessary for the welfare of the city. Among the taxpayers as a whole, however, opinions appear to differ considerably, and there is some difference about increasing the load of debt already on the shoulders of the city. That the School Bylaw will pass seems certain, but as to the other two it is at present impossible to make any forecasts. Interest centres in particular around the Incinerator Bylaw, the proposal to build such a plant being something quite new in the history of the city, and a matter about which there is considerable difference of opinion.

A cablegram was yesterday sent to the Heenen-Froude Company, of Manchester, England, to which it was decided to award the contract in the event of the passage of the bylaw, notifying them that their contract had been accepted subject to this condition. The understanding is that, should the bylaw fail to pass, the city is to be regarded as being under no obligations to the company. Should the bylaw, on the other hand, come safely through the balloting, the city will get the plant for \$1,000 less than would have been the case had the order been delayed after March 31. The company is willing to give this reduction because they are now shipping a similar plant to Vancouver, and to erect both plants at the same time will mean a considerable saving of expense to them.

The destructor which it is proposed to install here, is of comparatively simple design, not being half so complicated as some of which plans were submitted to the city by other firms than the Heenen-Froude, but despite its simplicity, it is guaranteed to be practical and in every way suited for the work which it will be called upon to do. It is similar to the one which has been decided to erect in Seattle, and is of the same make as the destructors now running in New York, Westmont, Montreal, and many other cities of this continent, besides towns all over England. Descriptive pamphlets dealing with the plants erected by the company in various cities in America and Europe, and containing the tender of the firm, and from these it is to be seen that in the majority of instances the plan which the city proposes to follow is carried out with success, and the electric lights generated from the heat of the furnaces. This is the case by reason of the whole of the power required for lighting the streets of that large suburb of Montreal is generated from the destructor. Many English cities also also run their lighting plants by means of their incinerators.

THE REAL CAUSE

The Ancient Scalp-Fever Theory Exploded

At one time dandruff was attributed to the result of a feverish condition of the scalp, which threw off the dried cuticle in scales.

Professor Unna, Hamburg, Germany, noted authority on skin diseases, explodes this theory and says that dandruff is a germ disease.

This germ is really responsible for the dandruff and for so many bald heads. It can be cured if it is gone about in the right way. The right way, of course, and the only way, is to kill the germ.

Newbro's Herpicide does this, and permits the hair to grow luxuriantly, just as nature intended it should.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c and 1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

WOMEN MEET

Business of Auxiliary Society of the Royal Jubilee Hospital

The regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital took place yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms, Bastion square. Present were the vice president, six members and the secretary-treasurer.

The Lenten sewing was reported on as finished, and the question of "Hospital Sunday" was brought up. The secretary was directed to approach the clergy of the city on behalf of the hospital aid societies in this matter.

The pool for the annual car race for members' fees were on hand, and an earnest appeal was made for more canvassers and for a very complete collection. All members are asked to have their fee in readiness, as it is proposed to get the canvassing over a few weeks earlier this year, and before the warm weather comes on.

During April and May, if possible, The working expenses of the society have been heavy, while its receipts have not been as large as usual, owing to the pressing call for the tuberculosis sanitarium, which is too urgent for any delay for which other needs have to give place for the time being; hence no large entertainment or bazaar has been undertaken by the hospital workers this year, and they ask, therefore, of their faithful members the prompt payment of the annual fee of \$2, and the securing of new members wherever a friendly word or invitation can perform this kind office.

The Daughters of Pity propose giving a tea in the near future, in aid of their working fund, which is about exhausted, and invite the assistance of the mother society.

A sum of \$200 was reported as being paid in by the Daughters of Pity, completing the sum of \$600 necessary for the addition of a sun room verandah to the children's ward. A vote of

thanks was accorded, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday, April 30.

The Royal Dairy re-opens in their old stand, 58 Port St., and will be in shape to supply orders for ice cream, either in bricks or otherwise for the Easter holidays. From now on they will receive orders for the delivery of ice cream by phone or otherwise to any part of the city or vicinity.

FOR SALE

THE "EYRIE"

"Ideal" bungalow cottage, with magnificent view of Mount Baker and Olympian Range; highest part of town; about 7-8 acres of land; 7-room house... \$9,000
Phone A449.

BATTERY STREET

James Bay

SIX ROOMED MODERN COTTAGE

\$2600

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 Broad Street. P. O. Box 428.

ANYONE WANTING

Exclusive designs and the best in Neckwear will find us completely ready.

Easter trade is getting in full swing and young men are buying more largely of the better grades. The latest novelties come to us first, styles introduced and prices won't interfere with your buying.

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS

57 Government Street

Crum's English Prints

We have to hand a shipment of these celebrated Prints, which are unequalled for wear and fast colors, at

15c per yard

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO

Victoria House

82 Yates Street

BETWEEN

Between Patient and Doctor we stand with finest, purest drugs and our compounding skill.

TERRY & MARETT

The Prescription Druggists. Southeast Corner Fort and Douglas Streets

See Our Selection of

SPRING GOODS

The finest assortment of

English Worsteds

SUITINGS

Ever shown in Victoria. See them at

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS

31 FORT STREET

We Have Them! Look in Our Window!

We have the Finest Ladies' Shoes possible to get for the money. In short—The Latest! The Cheapest! The Best!

PATERSON SHOE CO., THE FASHION SHOE STORE
70 GOVERNMENT ST.

WARNING!

To people who are allowing their eyesight to be ruined through neglect. Don't be led astray by the idea that glasses do not preserve your eyesight. If you have Myopia or short sight you may not know it, and say you cannot see so well, but if you have Hyperopia, or long sight, you will not know it until you have strained the muscles of the eye to such an extent that your head aches, for which there is only one cure, and that is properly fitted glasses, and this backed by our 45 years' reputation assures satisfaction.

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REDFERN OPTICAL PARLOR

GOVERNMENT STREET

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SECURITY EXCEEDS \$20,000,000.00

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MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE. T. ELFORD, MANAGER. OFFICE AND YARDS, Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Moulding, Etc., of the best quality.

Seasoned, Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock. P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162.

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ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work

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Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc

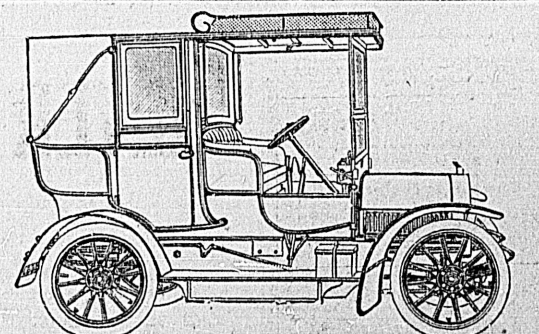
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The Only Reliable Chick Starter on the Market

Bannerman & Horne

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Telephone 487



We think we have sold more motor cars in Victoria than all the other garages combined. One car has sold another, because merit wins. We have a baker's dozen or more now coming over the ocean to give pleasure to the Victorians who have ordered them.

Are you thinking of buying a Motor Car? If so, it will be to your interest to see us first.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,

15 Government Street, opposite Post Office

VICTORIA, B. C.

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1907 **CLAY'S** 1907

EASTER NOVELTIES

SURPASSES ALL UNDERSTANDING

Their windows the idol of passers by

CHICKENS ON THE HALF SHELL—THE LATEST DAINTY

See our windows and bring the little ones along. They will enjoy it.

CLAY'S, 39 Fort St.
Telephone 101.

COUGH ENDED!

Teague's Compound Cough Syrup of White Pine and Tar is guaranteed to cure Coughs and Colds even of long-standing.

All other Leading Cough Remedies carried.

THE B.C. DRUG STORE
27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.
J. TEAGUE

Real Hair Switches

And Transformations

Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlor.
55 Douglas St.
Near Fort Street

Strawberry Plants

AND
EARLY ROSE POTATOES

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Seeds and Nurserymen, 13 Broad Street

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IMPERIAL HOTEL

VICTORIA THEATRE BLOCK

Newly Furnished Throughout.

European Plan.

Restaurant in Connection.

Best Liquors in Bar.

D. C. McKINNON Proprietor

Tenders

Wanted tenders for the purchase of buttermilk from the Victoria Creamery Association. Also tenders for the supplying of wood for one year at the Victoria Creamery Building. Tenders will be received up to March 31, 1907.

W. F. LOVELAND, Sec.
P. O. Box 227.


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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS. VICTORIA, B. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

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could a more complete variety of choice be afforded you in

THE BEST HAVANA CIGARS,
THE BEST TOBACCO,
THE BEST BRIER and MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
TOBACCO POUCHES,
Etc., Etc.,

than is offered you at

E. A. Morris The Leading Tobacconist
72 GOVERNMENT STREET

Use telephone to Chilliwack Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Picnic Pointers for Good Friday

Bolled Ham, per lb. 40c
Devilled Ham, per tin, 15c and 35c
Sardines, Lobsters, Jellied Veal, Veal, Beef and Chicken Loaf.
Potted Meats in 5c tins for small lunches.
Oranges, Fancy navel, per dozen 35c
Oranges, Seedlings, per doz. 20c

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TODAY'S BARGAIN

CHOICE LOT ON MENZIES STREET OPP. DRILL HALL

\$1,750

Heisterman & Co.
75 Government Street

Freehold Property For Sale

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the brick building known as the

A. O. U. W. HALL

and the frame cottage adjoining, together with the lot, 60x120 feet, on which the same stand, situate on the north side of Yates street, Victoria, and with the electric fixtures, scenery, carpets, chairs, tables, stoves, etc., therein.

No tender will necessarily be accepted. For further information apply to the undersigned.

Tenders (marked "Tender A. O. U. W. Hall") to be sent by the 22nd April, 1907, to

J. D. WARREN,
27 Montreal Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fine Fishing Tackle

OUR LARGE STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

RODS—Greenheart, Split Cane, English make.
REELS—Nottingham Pattern Combination Fly and Trolling, Bronze and Brass Reels—the largest variety in the province.
You are invited to inspect these fine goods.

SILK LINES, SCOTCH FLIES, CASTS AND SPOONS of every description.

FOX'S, 78 Government St.

PENDRAY'S WORKS A HIVE OF INDUSTRY

Paint and Soap Factories at Laurel Point Are Big Local Enterprise

FIRM IS GLUTTED WITH ORDERS

Something About a Victoria Concern Which Has Demonstrated That This Can Be Centro

The truth of the old adage that "big trees from little acorns grow" is eloquently demonstrated in the case of the business conducted in this city by W. J. Pendray & Sons. Starting in a very modest way in the year 1875 when Mr. Pendray, senior, the founder of the business, was but a youth, one other man being employed, the enterprise has grown until it is now foremost amongst its kind on the Pacific coast, and unsurpassed in western Canada.

Mr. Pendray had always the utmost confidence in the future of British Columbia in general and in Victoria in particular; and it has ever been his aim to demonstrate that Victoria could be made an industrial centre of importance, if enterprising manufacturers were given the loyal support of the people, and the necessary energy and brains were applied to the venture in hand.

Successful Business Enterprise

That he had succeeded in making this demonstration is apparent when one considers the magnificent business enterprise which has been established at Sehl's Point—a business which is not only a credit to the city of Victoria, but to British Columbia.

Happily the experimental stage has long since been passed in the commercial ventures of Messrs. Pendray & Sons—their business is now on such a firm basis, their goods are so widely renowned for their excellence that they are able to compete with all competitors, no matter from which quarter they may come.

ARE YOU DYING WITH HEART DISEASE

Sometimes you wake up, heart throbbing like a steam engine. Your breathing is short and irregular; pains shoot through the chest and abdomen and cause horrible anxiety. Your trouble isn't with the heart at all.

These sensations are the outcome of indigestion which has caused gas to form on the stomach and press against the heart.

But how long can your heart stand the strain?

You know well enough it will soon play out.

Then remove the cause.

It can be done with Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they correct digestion, tone up the liver and kidneys, guarantee you freedom from further attacks.

It is not your plain duty to get this grand remedy?

Better you are sure to feel at once. Just read what happened to Isaac Maloux, of Belle River, Ont. He used Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they made a new man of him.

Three months ago I was a weak, sickly man, my appetite was poor, food fermented in my stomach, and I had sour risings and indigestion. At night I would often waken with gas in the stomach and heart palpitation. I consulted my doctor, and used remedies that my friends advised. Nothing helped.

One day I received a sample of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and my cure commenced. Today I have a vigorous appetite, strong heart action and no sign of indigestion. I feel younger and healthier than ever before.

Your dealer sells Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE HIGH SCHOOL

Sir,—It has, within the past few days, been frequently brought to my notice that persistent rumors are in circulation reflecting seriously on the morality of the pupils of the Victoria High School, and notably that several of the boys and girls in attendance at that institution have been dismissed for cause after investigation by the School Board.

So widely have these stories been circulated that I feel it my duty to set at naught the reputation of the pupils of the High School to emphatically deny the truth of the rumors in question.

During the present term, with one exception, no pupil has been dismissed from the High School. The exception referred to is the case of a pupil who was admittedly guilty of pilfering from the pockets of fellow students, and was required to withdraw from the school.

After the fullest investigation and inquiry I can confidently affirm that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumors that have been so freely circulated throughout the city to the serious detriment of the school. I might add that the city detectives have independently endeavored to discover the origin of the rumors, and particularly to ascertain if they had any foundation in fact, and I have the assurance of chief of the department that he is satisfied there is no truth in them whatever, and that the school has been most unjustly slandered.

Transportation Facilities

He had had an interview with R. Marpole, of the C. P. R., who had told him the company would be willing to place the cars on the tram line providing Mr. Pendray could make an arrangement to have the electric company handle them afterwards. It is hoped that the negotiations now in progress on the point may ultimately be successful.

Messrs. Pendray & Sons maintain branches at Vancouver and Calgary, two travelers going "on the road" from these points, and three being

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

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Successor to
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41 PANDORA AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

Importer and dealer in Photographic Material of every description. Kodaks, Films, etc., Cinematographs, Magic Lanterns and Slides for sale and hire. Amateur developing and printing done. Some great bargains in new and second-hand cameras of all makes.

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MALE QUARTET

Considered one of the very best Talking Machine Records made.

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FLETCHER BROS.

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

DON'T FORGET

To have your Lawn Mowers ground and repaired at

WAITES BROS.
Call or 'Phone 446. 59 Fort St.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Sir,—For the interest he takes in discussing the question of imprisonment for debt, Mr. R. T. Williams deserves credit.

Recognizing that a principle is bigger than any individual, he sets forth fairly his reasons in support of the principle he favors. But while his reasons in support of something are directed against the party, something he favors puzzles me. May I ask if he intends his reasons to stand for or against imprisonment for debt? My former letter was directed against the party, and there stated apply with equal force to any debtor whether owing a large or small amount. Uniformity of law in county, supreme or any other court is beside the question, unless a shadow is greater than a substance. That a felon's cell is not a place for a man whose only crime is lack of property and debt, is the point. Mr. Williams writes "it is the honest person who needs protection, not the one who is unable to pay another's debt." Just so, but the honest person does not always get protection and with a prison confronting him, after misfortune, his peace of mind is not assured. The echoes are not yet dead, so loud were the changes rung with this cry "one who is able to pay and won't pay" years ago by advocates of jails for those unfortunate enough to be poor.

The statement itself contains a fallacy. It is based on two assumptions, each dependent on the other, and each unwarranted. One is that a debtor has ample assets out of which he can pay; the other that having the means he willfully refuses to pay. The answer to both is that a debtor can't help himself; whatever of property he may have (with a few minor exceptions) the law will take from him and give to his creditor. If his creditor wills. So long as a debtor is entitled to property whether nominally or not, makes scant difference. Secret dealings, a friend's name as a cover, will not bar a creditor if his debtor has a real interest. All property a debtor himself holds or controls for his own benefit a creditor can take. If a debtor hasn't property he can't pay; if he has, the law will take it to pay creditors regardless of the "will" or "won't" of the debtor. Let creditors say to a debtor, "what you have we'll take; for what you have not but hope to have, we'll watch and wait." But let them not say, "deliver us a dungeon vault," leave the debtor his liberty and his hide.

Property, but do not permit any one man, however learned, to anticipate a debtor's earnings from future efforts, means the demands of his necessities, abstract one from the other and direct him to hand over the difference or go to jail. Penal imprisonment and lack of property makes poverty a crime. A debtor is brought before a judge and quizzed to ascertain his property. The examination discloses he has property, then may his creditors seize such property. If without property, creditors may take, then is the debtor milked dry. After that to permit a judge to order him to pay and to jail if he fails, to ignore the proved fact of his present lack of property, and to convict upon suspicion of its future acquisition. At present, of this nature favors too much of the methods of compensation, whereof retributive justice is the corner stone—set the debtor's property, if you can, to his creditors, get him or some of his near relatives—squeeze him or his friends until the pound of flesh is forthcoming.

ONLOOKER.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchafson	84 1/2	88	84 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Loco	61 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	65 1/2
Amoco Cop	53	59 1/2	53	58 1/2
Amn. Smelter	100 1/2	112	100 1/2	114 1/2
Amn. C. & F.	32	34	31 1/2	33 1/2
Amn. Cop	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
B. R. T.	48 1/2	50	47 1/2	49 1/2
B. & O.	91 1/2	95	91 1/2	94 1/2
C. & N.	29 1/2	32 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2
Can. Pac.	158 1/2	165	157 1/2	164 1/2
Erie	23 1/2	26	23 1/2	25 1/2
Great Nor.	128 1/2	134 1/2	127 1/2	133 1/2
Int. & N. W.	106 1/2	114 1/2	106 1/2	113 1/2
People's Gas	80	87 1/2	80	85 1/2
Nor. Pac.	115	122 1/2	115	121 1/2
Nat. Lead	55	55	50	52 1/2
Ont. & N. W.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Pennsylvania	118	121 1/2	117 1/2	121 1/2
Rock Island	18 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	93 1/2	99 1/2	92 1/2	98 1/2
Son. Railway	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Sugar	110 1/2	120 1/2	110 1/2	120 1/2
St. Paul	125	130	125	128
Son. Pac.	72 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2
Union Pac.	137 1/2	140	137 1/2	139 1/2
Wabash, com.	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Union Pac.	124 1/2	131 1/2	124 1/2	130 1/2
U. S. Steel, pfd.	31 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2
U. S. Steel, ord.	94 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2
Money, 4 to 10 per cent.				90 1/2
238,900 shares.				

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, March 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Sept.	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
May	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
July	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sept.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
May	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
July	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Sept.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
May	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
July	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Sept.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

Easter Footwear

For Ladies & Gentlemen
For Boys and Girls

AT
G. D. CHRISTIE'S
SHOE EMPORIUM

Corner of Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria

FOR SALE

Large Business Block, 3 stories, with 240 feet frontage on main street, fully occupied, and paying a fair rate of int. on selling price.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.

Keeps out Cold Keeps in Heat

Resists Damp Absorbs Moisture

EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

The best Sheathing for Houses Stables, Barns, Churches, Silos Equally good for inside decoration or outside utility. Can be painted, tinted, oiled, varnished or white-washed. For Sale Everywhere

MANUFACTURED BY

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

HULL, CANADA.

Write for Sample and Price

MITCHELL BROS., Agents
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

Every place in Canada asks for Eddy's Matches

Business Property Corner Lots

67, 68, 69 and 70 FORT STREET

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN ON EASY TERMS.

OWNERS:

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REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

WATERFRONT

61 Acres, fronting on Cordova Bay, with splendid beach, 9 miles from town, 40 acres have been under cultivation, exceptionally pretty site.

\$125 per Acre

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Smoke THE WEED OF THE GODS

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REAL ESTATE

\$800 per lot—Two lots on Burnside Road, near Douglas.
 \$750 per lot—Two lots on Bank Street, 60x120 each.
 \$400—One lot on Blackwood Street.
 \$7000—Nine-roomed modern house, brick and stone foundation, tennis courts, two lots 100x158 each, on Dallas Road.
 \$33600—Six-roomed house being built on School Street.
 \$150 per acre—20 acres in bush in South Saanich.
 \$850—Two-thirds of an acre on Burnside Road, corner of Carroll Street.

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD.

POLICY OF SECRECY TO BE MAINTAINED

British Naval Programme Not Divulged—Launch of the Indomitable

London, March 17.—The secrecy surrounding the British naval programme was emphasized today at the launch of the cruiser Indomitable, the latest addition to the fleet at the Fairfield works, on the Clyde. She is the first of a new series of giant cruisers which will be to the old cruisers what the Dreadnought is to the old battleships. The series will include, besides the Indomitable, the Inflexible and Inimitable, which are now being built. The turbines of the three sisters will be so alike that they may be transferred from one to the other.

The Indomitable is of 17,250 tons displacement, and is expected to have a speed of 25 knots. She will cost \$8,720,000, and will carry eight 12-inch guns. The turbines of the three sisters will be so alike that they may be transferred from one to the other.

At the luncheon which followed the launching, Sir William Pearce, chairman of the Fairfield company, said he was not permitted to give any information as to the details of the vessel, which must remain a mystery until after her trials, or until the authorities thought fit to inform the public. Lord Balfour of Burleigh eulogized the policy of the secrecy maintained by the navy. He thought the publication of the details of the Indomitable might lead someone to make sinister use of the information.

The new vessel is attracting attention because it is known that she embodies the latest developments in the construction of war vessels and many experiments.

IMMIGRANTS COMPLAIN

Allege Agents in England Used Misrepresentation

Halifax, March 19.—At all the colleges in Cape Breton, English immigrants who reached Canada recently are seeking employment. The large majority of them are destitute and poorly clad for the winter weather. At one of the coal mining offices yesterday half a dozen of them applied, but without success, as there will be no work until the shipping season opens. They are writing to their friends at home warning them against coming to Canada. They say the immigration agents in England are active and deliberately misrepresenting the condition of affairs in this country. The agents told them what good money they could earn here, and that there was a big demand for men everywhere. Most of them did not bring

Fooled the Doctors and Got Well

GIN PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM

They certainly were a surprised lot of doctors out of Tyneside way. They had been treating Mrs. Harris for years. Gave her about everything that was ever heard of for Rheumatism—and then told her the disease was chronic.

A friend told Mrs. Harris about GIN PILLS. Just to oblige her friend Mrs. Harris took a box. When that was gone, she dismissed the doctors and bought another box of GIN PILLS. By the time these were gone, she was so much better that she bought the third box and laughed every time she saw a doctor.

Tyneside P. O., Aug. 6, 1906. I received your sample box of Gin Pills, but as there was only enough for a trial I got a box from our druggist, and now I am taking the third box. The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone, and I am better than I have been for years. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but it has left me.

The doctors can't explain it. They don't try to. They say Mrs. Harris could not be cured. GIN PILLS cured her. Proof beats explanation all to pieces. Do YOU want proof? Write mentioning this paper, for a free sample of Gin Pills and try them yourself. Then you will see what Gin Pills will do for YOU. Write now to the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, for a free sample.

Sold by dealers everywhere. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50.

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 \$850—Two-thirds of an acre on Burnside Road, corner of Carroll Street.

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD.

ORIENT WANTING

CANADIAN FLOUR

Western Manufacturers Have Found Desirable Markets in Japan

The flour mills of western Canada are busy filling orders for the Orient. That there is a great demand from this source is shown by the fact that the Lake of the Woods Milling company have disposed of 140,000 sacks and Ogilvie's sales have reached 170,000 bags, says the Winnipeg Telegram. These orders are to be filled by July 1. Other large orders are coming in continually.

A few days ago the Lake of the Woods Milling company received an order through a broker's firm in Seattle for 100,000 sacks. Other orders have come through Alex. Ross & Co., Shanghai; Alex. Ross & Co., Hong Kong, and S. Tanaka of Kobe and Tokio. One firm wrote asking the manager of the Lake of the Woods mill to look into the medium grade surplus of the smaller mills and see if a cargo could not be secured, but the order was not large enough to be considered seriously.

A dispatch from Calgary states that many of Alberta's flour mills are working night and day to fill an immense order which the Calgary Milling company has received from the Orient. This company is working its own plant to its utmost capacity, and in addition are taking the output of several of the large provincial mills. At Edmonton they are working night and day, also at Red Deer, and the same conditions prevail in the other mills. A party tried to get the Ogilvie mills to fill a portion of the order, but the figure quoted was too high. Practically all the unsold wheat in the province has been secured, including what can be purchased on the branch lines in the north. The order level and this is evident from the fact that all calls for 5000 quarter sacks.

Reports from Montreal show that the flour market is unusually brisk there, especially in the medium grades. There is a strong demand from the Orient where large shipments have already been made, but there is also a strong inquiry from the European markets. An offer received in the city a few days ago from one Dutch firm alone for 15,000 sacks of medium grade, the price offered being unsatisfactory. Inquiry for the better grades of flour is small, and millers are having difficulty in keeping up the supply. One of the leading millers stated today that the only reason they can keep the market supplied lies in the fact that the millers were not to allow wheat was about three cents lower than it is at present.

Price of flour is excellent. The present selling price of high grade flour is evidently based on the cost of wheat when it was two or three cents below its present level, and this is evident from the fact that flour has remained stationary in the face of recent advances on the wheat market.

According to a Kenora paper the directors of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills company are considering a proposition to increase the mill's capacity from 2,500 barrels to 5,000 barrels and to also build a storehouse and a barrel factory.

During the past six weeks Ogilvie's mills have received orders for 140,000 sacks of medium grade flour for shipment from their Winnipeg mills to the Orient, all of which has been placed at steadily advancing prices. Space for this large tonnage has been secured on all the Pacific liners sailing from Vancouver up to the middle of July.

"Only civilized nations make advances," remarked the moralizer. "That's right," rejoined the demagogue. "The savings have no earthly use for paupers."—Chicago News.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STOOP OR BEND

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD.

PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?"

The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not affected externally by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay. A few doses of

Doan's Kidney Pills

taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases life itself.

They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back and kidneys. It was so bad it was impossible for me to stoop or bend. I had several doctors attend me, but found no relief until I picked up one of your Egyptian Dream Books, and found out about your remarkable remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured two boxes and their action surprised me. For they completely cured me. I don't think they have a equal for kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

Referring to women in industry Mr. Bryan said he believed women might accomplish as much as men through organization and unions.

"If the labor union had never done anything else than raise the age limit of employment for children in the mines and factories of the nation I believe that accomplishment alone would justify its existence. No industry in this country has ever been so evil in its effects as the tendency to crowd our workshops with children of tender years."

Referring to women in industry Mr. Bryan said he believed women might accomplish as much as men through organization and unions.

PLANS ARE COMPLETE FOR GARAGE BUILDING

Automobile Firm Will Have a Large, Handsome and Com- plete Business Place

Work will be started in the very near future on the erection of a handsome new garage on Government street, across James Bay, by the Plimley Automobile Company, of this city, and Seattle. Some weeks ago it was given out that the company, influenced by the growing popularity of automobile building in this district had decided to erect a garage here, but no hint was given at the time as to the extensive scale on which the work was to be carried out.

The plans which have been prepared by J. H. Rous Cullin, architect, are now complete, and show that the new garage will be constructed on a most elaborate scale. In fact there is every reason to believe that they will, the building will be the finest of its kind north of San Francisco, and west of Winnipeg. It will have a frontage on Government street of 46 feet, and will extend back 120 feet. It will be a two-story building with concrete floors and foundations, and a stone and brick front.

The greater part of the lower floor will be taken up by a large hall, having an area of 72 x 45 feet, and arranged for the stabling of automobiles. In this hall it is proposed to hold exhibitions and automobile shows, and for this purpose it will be provided with a gallery running round three sides. In connection with the main hall will be a number of waiting rooms and the offices of the company. To the rear of the main hall will be a repair shop which will be fitted up with all the machinery necessary for the repairing of motors or for the duplicating of small parts. All the apparatus will be of the most modern pattern.

Behind the repair shop will be a workshop, having an area of 25 x 45 feet. This will be fitted up with all the machinery necessary for the repairing of motors or for the duplicating of small parts. All the apparatus will be of the most modern pattern.

RHODES SCHOLAR

Sackville, N. B. March 26.—Mount Allison university has chosen as Rhodes scholar George Douglas Rogers, son of Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Sussex, N. B. He is honor graduate and splendid athlete and is twenty two years old.

BOY KILLS BABY

Toronto, March 26.—With its head crushed in, the six months old baby of Nathan Winberg was found dead in its cradle at ten o'clock last night. The father reported the circumstance to the police. He said that he left the house at eight o'clock, leaving the infant in charge of six-year old Hymie. Hymie said the baby began crying and he hit it several times with a stove lifter.

PERSIAN DISORDERS

Teheran, Persia, March 26.—Serious disorders have broken out at Sebzewar, and Russian troops have interfered. The lawless natives of the vicinity have risen and are attempting to force an entrance to the city. Two Russians have been killed and a number wounded. Reinforcements of Russian troops are reported to have started for Sebzewar.

BOMB FOR GOVERNOR

Bialistock, Russia, March 26.—A bomb was thrown today at Governor General Bogolievitch while he was out driving. The governor general was uninjured, though the force of the explosion broke all the windows in the street and his coachman was slightly wounded. The bomb thrower escaped.

GERMANY AND ITALY

Theories Regarding Von Buelow's Visit to Rome

Rome, March 26.—Prince Von Buelow, the Imperial German Chancellor, arrived at Rapallo yesterday. According to official statements the meeting between Prince Von Buelow and Foreign Minister Tittoni will take place at the end of the week, has no political significance, but in other quarters the purpose of this meeting is declared to be the strengthening of the Triple Alliance and the elimination of the friction between Italy and Austria for the purpose of preventing the isolation of Germany from the League peace conference. This condition would arise, it is declared, if Italy should join Great Britain and the United States in their attitude on the question of limitation of armaments. With the exception of powers are practically as one on the question, and consequently Germany runs the danger of being placed at the Hague in the same position she was during the international Moroccan conference at Algiers. A portion of the Italian press in its reference to preventing the isolation of Germany from the League peace conference. This condition would arise, it is declared, if Italy should join Great Britain and the United States in their attitude on the question of limitation of armaments. With the exception of powers are practically as one on the question, and consequently Germany runs the danger of being placed at the Hague in the same position she was during the international Moroccan conference at Algiers. A portion of the Italian press in its reference to preventing the isolation of Germany from the League peace conference.

MURDERED BY MOONSHINERS Virginia Woman Killed and Her Sister Wounded

Danville, Va., March 26.—A special to the Register from Virginia, which is about 75 miles from Danville, says that as a result of the attack of a mob of men on Sunday night, Annie Hall, a white woman was murdered, and her sister, Jane, seriously wounded. They resided near Charity Patrick county. The accounts of the murder are very meagre, and it is supposed to have been the work of illicit distillers of whiskey. The murdered woman and her sister lived in a cottage with their nephew, and it is al-



WHAT A PROMINENT SALVATIONIST OWES TO ZAM-BUK

Mr. R. C. Burton, a prominent Salvation Army worker, who occupies the proud position of Deputy Band-Master at the Temple Toronto, has just proved how wonderfully beneficial Zam-Buk is in cases of skin eruptions, pustules, etc. He says:—

"Pimples and sores broke out all over my face and neck, and notwithstanding all I did to try and remove them, they continued to increase. They were not only very unsightly, but very painful, and I was sadly troubled how to get rid of them. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and for several days I applied it to the face and neck, and in a few days I perceived a marked improvement. The sores were not so angry, and some of the inflamed patches became lighter in color. I persevered with Zam-Buk after noting this satisfactory state of affairs, and it did not take long before the balm demonstrated its healing powers. I found it a splendid remedy, and it cleared both my face and neck in fine form. I would strongly recommend Zam-Buk to all who suffer from any skin eruption whatever, and I trust the publication of my experience will lead others to prove how beneficial Zam-Buk is."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for eczema, itch, blood poison, ulcers, chronic sores, ringworm, children's rashes, spots, etc. It also cures cuts, burns, bruises, chapped hands, enlarged veins, piles, and all discharges or injuries of the skin and adjacent tissues. All druggists and stores sell at 50c a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50. Send one cent for dainty trial box.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING PRICES ARE RIGHT!

JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street
SOUTH OF FORT.

NOTICE

The contract heretofore existing between THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD., and A. B. ELLIS, as Circulating Manager of the VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, was purchased from MR. ELLIS by the Company on January 1, 1937. If the paper is not delivered, subscribers will confer a favor by notifying R. M. BYRNE, manager of the Circulation department.

logged that they had been acting in the capacity of spies and had been reporting to the revenue officers the whereabouts of the illicit distillers and the names of the operators.

ORIGIN OR PLEURITIC PAIN

Just now they are very common, and many people seem subject to a mild inflammation of the lining of the lung which, if neglected, spreads to the lung itself.

Prompt treatment with Nerveine is needed. Rub in deeply—pain vanishes, relief is instant—pleurisy is cured. Quicker than mustard plaster, more soothing and healing. Nerveine is sure to cure any ache, pain or congestion because it contains a combination of remedies that destroy germ and external pain of every kind; try a 25c bottle—that will convince you.

Easter Gifts for Baby—Nothing could be more appropriate than a nice Go-Cart or Carriage, and nothing could do him or her more good than an outing these days. In a re- clining go-cart baby can be made as comfortable as in bed, if not more so. We have a large assortment of the newest styles, of the famous Whitney manufacture, which has all the latest devices and improvements, at all prices, from the small folder at \$3.75, the English style carriage at \$38. If you are out of town, send for il- lustrated sheets, which give all the latest styles and prices. See our win- dow display on Broughton street; it is interesting. Weller Bros.

Baggage Smashing

In Washington one day a distinguished French visitor to this country pointed out to a baggage handler a rather frail grip-sack.

"Is that strong enough," he asked, "to go in the baggage car?"

"I'll see," said the man. He lifted the grip high above his head and threw it on the platform with all his might.

"That," he said, "is what she'll get in Philadelphia."

He took it up again and banged it against the side of a car four or five times.

"That is what she'll get in Chicago," he went on.

He tossed it high in the air, and on its descent jumped on it. This broke the lock open, so that the contents were scattered over the platform.

"That," he concluded, "is what she'll get in Slough city," he concluded.

"You'd better take her in the Pullman with you, boss," he added, "because if you're going further than Slough city," Washington Star.

AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria Theatre

Special Announcement
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27
 Something the whole country will talk about
 Wagenhals & Komer Co. Present
BLANCHE WALSH
 And her Astor Theatre Company in Clyde
 "The Straight Road"
 A story of N. Y. Life of Today. Original
 company and production direct from the
 Astor Theatre, N. Y. City.
 Prices 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office
 opens 10 a. m. Monday, March 25.

Walson's Theatre

Tonight
 THE PRINGLE COMPANY IN
 The 5-Act Comedy-Drama
Only a Farmer's Daughter

Prices 15c., 25c and 35c. Bar-
 gain matinees, Wednesday, and
 Saturday.
 Seats now on sale at Box of-
 fice.
 Frank Sehl's Orchestra in
 attendance. Phone 1426

THE NEW GRAND
 SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.
 ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.

General admission 15c. entire lower
 floor, and first six rows of balcony
 25c. Box seats 35c.

Week of 25th March
 LAYNE AND LEONARD
 J. BERNARD DILLON
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 EDWARD MANN
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 NEW MOVING PICTURES
 PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA

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 Come and see our specimens.

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When you buy spoons, forks,
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It is the assurance of quality and
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GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Con-
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All work the highest class.
 Satisfaction guaranteed in every
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 ational grounds, gymnasium. Cadet corps.
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 Corps of teachers, location, building,
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 School catalogue.
 School opens September 17, 1936.

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 Children's Classes on Saturday

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Excellent accommodation for boarders;
 Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Manual
 Training, Gymnastics, Boxing, Football,
 Cricket, etc.
 School re-opens Monday, April 5th,
 1937, at 9:30 a. m.
 Apply for Prospectus to
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, Principals.
J. C. BARNACLE,
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Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
 Soap Powder is better than other powders,
 as it is both soap and disinfectant.

SPEECH BY LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

(Continued From Page Five.)

conference,—the recent conference at Ottawa.

A Matter of Statistics.

This is purely a matter of statistics, purely a matter of going through the public accounts of this province and finding out to a cent, not approximately, but to a cent, the cost of civil government in British Columbia, and finding out to a cent the cost of public works in British Columbia, because the amount expended on public works, roads and bridges is a matter that is settled by the public accounts and by the public expenditures of this province. Therefore, so far as that portion of our contention is concerned, an arbitration would be entirely useless. Then there is only one other branch of our contention, and that arises from the amount of money which we pay into the public treasury of the Dominion. It is claimed that we have paid some nineteen million dollars since Confederation into the Dominion government more than we have received back. No, is that a matter of statistics? Isn't it a question of finding out, as the government have already found out, or attempted to find out, just exactly what the customs duties paid by the people of British Columbia have been during the last 35 years, or during any particular year, and bringing that fact in a clear and concise manner before either the Dominion government or before the conference. Is that a question of arbitration? And if it were a question of arbitration what would it involve? The whole question so far as the payment into the treasury is concerned, is one of comparison. Are we paying in customs duties in British Columbia more per capita than they in the other provinces? This is the question; and if we have got to arbitrate that question, then we have to arbitrate it in every province of the Dominion.

What Arbitration Involves.

And see what that involves. Then, so far as this question of arbitration is concerned, while I am only expressing my own opinion that it is not a proper way to settle this question of better terms for British Columbia, I do think it my duty to point out to members of this House the objection which occur to me to this method of settling the question.

Before passing away from that question, I want to refer to a statement which I think was made by the premier in his speech, that the opening up of new sections of the province casts upon the provincial treasury very heavy burdens, which were not foreseen in 1871. Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is the opening up of new sections of the province that is hurting the provincial treasury, because I had occasion two years ago to go very carefully into the public accounts for the purpose of ascertaining the amount which has been paid into the treasury I think for the year 1903, by the County of Kootenay, and by Vancouver Island, and by the other portions of the province, and I found that a comparatively small section of the province comprised in the County of Kootenay, at the very south-east limit of the province, more or less a small portion of the province, a wilderness ten or fifteen years ago,—that that part was paying into the provincial treasury one-third of the revenue of the province, outside of the subsidies and other expenditures. In that county,—one-third of the total revenue of the province was being derived from the County of Kootenay.

Revenue From Kootenay.

Now, what does that mean? It was a new district, had been opened up within a few years at that time, was a wilderness ten or fifteen years ago, and yet we find that instead of being first upon the treasury of British Columbia it was contributing very largely to the treasury over and above the amount that it had received back, because it was not receiving back one-third of the amount which it was paying in. And what was true of the County of Kootenay was true also of a great portion of the Island. So, that, if that be right, the opening up of the new sections will be found to bring into the treasury a revenue more than sufficient to meet the expenses. Now, if a commission board of arbitration came out to this province for the purpose of investigating matters of that kind, I fancy they would find that part of that case which asserts that the provincial treasury is being drained by reason of the opening up of new sections of the country is not borne out by the facts. That is the fact. And what do we find with regard to a number of the old sections of the country? My honorable friend's old constituency, Dewdney, was receiving from the public treasury some two or three times as much as it pays into the treasury of this province. Does that show that the drain, that the burden which we are hearing, the drain on the public treasury, had been brought about by the opening up of new sections, or does it show what it has been brought about by the expenditure of

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New Neckwear for Easter just to hand
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money for the maintenance of schools and public works in some of the older portions that were in existence and opened up in 1871, when these terms of union were passed?

Condemns Laurier's Proposal

Now, let me refer, Mr. Speaker, to the question of this address, which we are informed by the public press the Premier of Canada proposes to move in parliament asking His Majesty to amend the British North America act in accordance with the findings of the conference. I think that if the principle of the conference dealing with the rearrangement of subsidies is admitted, then it must be admitted that the Dominion government ought to pay some attention to the findings of that conference. If that be not admitted, then there is no sense in holding conferences at all. But there is particular objection taken to the words contained in that address that this readjustment should be final and unalterable. And I must confess that we on this side of the House have the same objection to the inclusion of those words in that address, or in the action proposed to be passed. Not because the inclusion of those words have any legal effect, because no legislation, as you know, Mr. Speaker,—no legislation is final and unalterable, even if it were declared to be so in the act itself. Our legislation is amended from day to day and from year to year; what we pass one year we amend and correct in another. And the same is true of the Dominion parliament. So that even if the act which it is proposed to pass, amending the British North America act, contains this clause saying that this shall be a final and unalterable disposition of the matter, it would not be legal and binding in effect, because it would not be any part of the parliament. But I think it is objectionable as a declaration of that kind, not from a legal point, but from a moral point. Because it might be said, when any of the provinces apply for better terms again, positions having changed, perhaps—it might be said there is a declaration assented to apparently by you on the time it was made, that these terms should be final, and you must show us very strong grounds indeed before we can interfere with legislation containing a provision of that kind.

A Strong Objection

And for that reason we on this side of the House have just as strong objection to the inclusion of those words in the address and in the proposed legislation as have any of the members on the other side of the House. And while the Dominion government are only pursuing the course which was laid down in the conference of 1887, they have simply repeated the words that were used by that conference—and while they are simply pursuing the course indicated as the course by Mr. Whitney in his memorandum last October, when he made out of similar words, yet I think that the strongest efforts ought to be made on the part of the government of British Columbia to have those objectionable words eliminated.

Now, let me refer to what was said in the conference of 1887, and what was said by Mr. Whitney at the recent conference in Ottawa. The conference of 1887 unanimously came to this conclusion: "That this conference is of opinion that a basis for final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures be confined to the parcels following:—So that those words were used for the first time by that conference, and Mr. Whitney in his memorandum set forth to House, made us of these words. So that the Dominion government in including words of that kind in their resolution are simply following the suggestions made by the conference, and only the suggestions made by the Conservative member for our province.

Now, I trust that the government have, to make it a matter of evidence, already protested to Ottawa against the inclusion of those words. My honorable friend has not said so, but I ask him now whether as soon as he heard the resolution that was proposed he protested to Ottawa against the inclusion of those words? If he has not, I can tell this House I have done so. Whether that protest will be successful or not, at all events it will never be said in the future that the Liberals on this side of the House have failed to use their best efforts to

prevent anything which might prejudicially affect the interests of the province of British Columbia. (Applause.)

An Academic Resolution

Mr. Speaker, I think I have said all that I can usefully say upon this resolution. The resolution is at best an academic one. It does not ask this legislature to confirm any future course of action; it simply asks the legislature to what shall I say, pat my honorable friend on the back for what he did at Ottawa last October? It simply asks this House to confirm his actions and to say that he did the proper thing. Now, I have no particular objections to my honorable friend receiving all the compensation which members of this House can accord to him for the effort which he made last October to obtain better terms for British Columbia. I am quite sure if he went into that conference, when he presented this memorandum that he presented and argued today for British Columbia, he argued the case for British Columbia to the best of his ability. And when a man does that, he is entitled to the compensation of his fellows for having done his best. And I say I do not think that the real strong point in British Columbia's case was presented at all—the point of the change in the fiscal laws since 1871. But that is no reason why we should not give my honorable friend credit for the fight which he made, based upon the material which he had, compiled, as it was, largely from the memoranda of his predecessors in office.

Fight Must Be Kept Up

I think that in future this fight must be kept up for better terms for British Columbia; because we have no hesitation in agreeing with our honorable friends on the other side of the House, that the paltry sum of one hundred thousand a year for ten years, is inadequate, and ought not to be accepted as a final settlement. (Applause.) But I say from this time on, it should be the business and the duty of my honorable friend to see that a case is prepared which would appeal to the members of the conference; for if he can get past the members of that conference—because I believe that conference is now to be held yearly—then it will appear to the members of the Dominion parliament—because legislation of this kind cannot be enacted by the government; it must come from parliament as a whole. I say I hope my honorable friend will prepare a case that will appeal to the conference and the Dominion parliament, not simply upon moral grounds, but upon the grounds of the constitutional law that after the terms of union had been agreed to the Dominion of Canada changed its laws, so as to double the burden imposed by customs duties upon the people of British Columbia, to the prejudice of the people of British Columbia, and in favor of the people of the manufacturing provinces of the East.

Now, I cannot support in its entirety the resolution proposed by my honorable friend. It contains, as I have pointed out, statements which are not in accordance with the fact, statements which should not emanate from this House. I do not think that this House should go on record with a statement which is not entirely fair. And who can say that the statement that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused the request of British Columbia for arbitration, is entirely fair, when the letter shows that he asked the conference to consider it, and stated in plain terms should the conference come to the conclusion that arbitration be the proper thing, that would place it in a new light before him and his colleagues, and that they would give it their further consideration? I say that this resolution, emanating from a legislative body such as this, and read, as it will be, by the members of the conference, and by my honorable friend at that conference, and by the members of the Dominion parliament—I say it ought to be entirely fair, and free from the criticism which undoubtedly will be leveled against it.

Quotes from Resolution

And let me say, there is another real in that resolution which I say is not in accordance with facts. My honorable friend recites that in despite of his protest the conference proceeded to consider the claims of British Columbia—in despite, Mr. Speaker, of his protest. Well, his own report to the Lieutenant-Governor shows that he himself brought the matter before the conference, argued it, as he tells us today, for two or three days, and fought the battles of British Columbia for better terms for

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two or three days; and yet he says in his resolution that in spite of his objection to dealing with the conference at all, the conference proceeded to deal with this question of better terms. The very first sentence almost in my honorable friend's return to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor says: "I took every opportunity to place."

And yet in his resolution today he says they proceeded to consider that in spite of his protest.

Concluding Remarks

Now I think my honorable friend in his statement in the course of his speech, says that he always impressed upon his conferees of the conference he was not, as I take it, to be bound by the proceedings of the conference. Now had my honorable friend really considered that statement before he made it? He goes into the conference, submits his case, and then says, "I am doing this without prejudice. I am asking you to decide it, but I am withholding my assent from the decision you come to. If that was the position my honorable friend took, then instead of protesting after the resolution to submit to arbitration had been lost, and voted on by himself—instead of protesting then by a written declaration, he should at the very moment he went into the conference have said, "Gentlemen, I am here without prejudice to the claims of British Columbia; I have come here, but I am not going to submit to the rulings of this conference. I reserve to myself the right to say whether I will accept your rulings or not." If he had taken that position, his position would be clearly understood, and he doubtless would not think for a moment of undertaking the serious efforts which he pursued for two or three days. My honorable friend only takes that position when he is defeated by the conference, and when it is too late to make a protest of that kind.

I propose, Mr. Speaker, to move a short resolution by way of amendment to that of my honorable friend:

He then submitted the amendment which has been quoted.

"That all the recitals in the resolution be struck out, and that all the words of the resolution after the words 'he had, compiled, as it was, largely from the memoranda of his predecessors in office' be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"1. That this House regrets the failure of the Hon. Richard McBride to procure from the conference which he recently attended at Ottawa resolutions more favorable to the claims of British Columbia.

"2. That this House is of opinion that the proposed additional allowance of \$100,000 annually for ten years as compensation for recognition of special claims of British Columbia is inadequate, and cannot be accepted as final and unalterable settlement."

The amendment was defeated.

Socialist Out of Order

At the opening of the evening session J. H. Hawthorthwaite, the Socialist leader moved, seconded by Parker Williams, that the resolution before the House be amended by striking out all the words in section 1, after the words "he had, compiled, as it was, largely from the memoranda of his predecessors in office" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"The speaker said that in view of the fact that a somewhat similar amendment by the member for Rossland had already been voted on this amendment was out of order, since it proposed to strike out words that the House had already decided should stand as part of the resolution. It should properly have been brought in as an amendment to the amendment of the member for Rossland.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said it was

quite impossible for him to introduce it in that way. It might get the members opposite to have it ruled out of order in this way, but he hoped the speaker would not see it in that light. The speaker said he was only following the practice of the House, which decided that a subject having been voted on should not be voted on again. Otherwise discussion would be interminable.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he thought that position a most extraordinary one. He might wish to endorse one part of the resolution and not another, and this shut him off from discussing it in that way. If the speaker decided in that way there would be some fine fun in the House before the end of the session with different resolutions along that line.

The Speaker—I rule that the resolution as proposed by the honorable member is out of order.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked in that case if he might speak on the motion, and leave was readily granted.

Hawthorthwaite's Speech

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said this resolution was a matter of great importance and it would not be doing justice to it to let it pass without saying something more upon it. While admitting it important he said that so far as he and his colleagues were concerned they were there for the purpose of securing better terms for the working class, and honorable members on the other side of the House had shown that so far as they were concerned they did not propose to give better terms to these people. In spite of that the Socialists would not reciprocate such a feeling but would endeavor to heap coals of fire on their heads so that in future if the finance minister had a chance to benefit the working class he might be glad to do so.

This question of taxation was of little interest to the working class generally, as they did not pay the taxes, which were taken out of the money of which they were legally robbed by the capitalist class. There was, however, one class of workers who might benefit indirectly through better terms and these were the small farmers, for whom he and his colleagues had recently tried in vain to secure some exemption under the Assessment act.

He was not altogether satisfied with the position taken by the member for Rossland, who had pointed out that the fact that the province pays more into the Dominion treasury than she received from it did not altogether entitle her to better terms. Another thing in which he disagreed with that gentleman was in his criticism of the actions of the premier at the conference. He had thought that with the leader of the opposition's well known love of constitutional methods, he would have rejoiced to hear the premier tell of the dignity with which he had acted. Of course they would not expect the premier to act otherwise.

It was a fact that heavy bodies move slowly and with weight, and it was gratifying that the honorable gentleman when he left the conference had not kicked over the chairs and tables, and they could well imagine that had he been aroused to such fury as to wipe the floor with the remains of his brother premier, he would still have done it in a dignified way. (Laughter.)

He found from statistics that since Confederation this province had contributed the enormous sum of \$57,000,000 to the Dominion treasury and had only received \$38,000,000 in return, which left \$19,000,000 which had not been returned. Had the premier done full justice to the claims of British Columbia he would have demanded at that conference that every cent of that \$19,000,000 should be returned to British Columbia. It had been shown quite clearly that the cost of government in this country was not nearly about three times as much as in any other province. Our revenue per capita was

three or four times as great also. They had a great deal of complaint about the Chinamen taking out money from the country, and though these complaints were just, he was still quite satisfied that the Chinamen had not taken out one-tenth as much money from the province as had the Dominion government since Confederation.

So far as the B. N. A. act went its provisions had never been carried out. The British government had promised under that act to make Esquimalt a permanent naval station. Settlers had also been openly ejected from their lands in defiance of the terms of union, which declared these lands should be only set aside for pre-emptors and section after section had been violated.

At present the province had become aroused to this question of better terms, and within the limits described by himself he was quite in sympathy with the premier and his colleagues, but so far as the methods employed by him went he did not altogether approve of the stand taken by the premier. The leader of the opposition had also criticised him severely but had showed no solution of this problem. Speaking personally for himself Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he did not know of any way in which they could obtain better terms except in proceeding on the lines of a committee of investigation as suggested by the premier. At the same time he did not think that the House should be compelled to endorse all the peculiar actions and antics of the premier at Ottawa, and he did not think he could ask members on the opposition side of the House whether Liberals or Socialists to do that. According to the speaker's decision they had either to support the resolution as a whole or vote against it. The Socialists would not be placed in such a position by that decision and when it came to a vote they would either vote against the resolution or retire from the House to show that they were not in entire accord with the premier's attitude in this matter.

Question of Courtesy

Question was called and just as the speaker's bell rang, Hon. Mr. McBride rose to speak again.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite promptly rose to a point of order. The bell had been rung and the premier had lost his right to speak again. If the rules of the House were to be enforced against him, he insisted that they should also be enforced against the premier.

Hon. Mr. McBride said it was always the privilege of the mover of a motion to close the debate. As a matter of fact he was on his feet just as the speaker touched the bell.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite—I insist Mr. Speaker that the honorable premier should not be accorded a privilege that is not given to other members of this House.

Hon. Mr. McBride replied warmly: "If you wished to the stand taken by my honorable friend, I would have any like instance arising in this House, but had it been so I am sure that the privilege I ask for would have been readily accorded. If necessary he would appeal to the courtesy of the House."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said as a matter of courtesy if the premier appealed to the House he had no objection to his speaking he was merely insisting on a right.

The speaker said he would put it to the House whether the premier should be heard or not.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that it was quite unnecessary. He would not press the matter further.

Mr. Oliver asked what was the rule of the House when the speaker had rung the bell.

The speaker said that the rule of the House was that no one should speak after the bell had rung, but by courtesy of the House the premier might speak now.

The Premier's Reply

Hon. Mr. McBride said he wished simply to take up one or two points that had arisen in the course of the debate. He had listened with interest to the speech of the member for Nanaimo which was as usual bristling with interesting points, and was entertaining by reason of that humor which was his. He was disappointed, however to find to what conclusions he came within the last ten minutes. He had admitted the province had a grievance but without a word of explanation had branched out and said he was unable to see eye to eye with this assembly when they proposed to give this question its endorsement. He had side stepped the resolution and had also taken pains to make the House

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W. H. CRAIG, Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C.

believe that he (the premier) was not the friend of the workingman.

"I say," said the premier, "that the Conservatives both of this province and the Dominion have done much more for the workingman than the

Continued on Page Twelve.)

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SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS GATHER

Annual Convention of the Local
Branch of International
Association

REPORTS SHOW GOOD PROGRESS

Interesting Addresses Delivered and
Papers Read on Various Sunday
School Topics

A goodly number of Sunday school teachers, representing the Sunday schools of the churches of this city, and of the district for miles around, gathered at the Centennial Methodist Church last evening, on the occasion of the annual convention of the local branch of the International Sunday School Association. The reports of the work of the teachers for the past year were read and considered by the assembly; addresses were delivered and discussions on matters of interest to the teachers carried on. Altogether the gathering proved a great success. Those present took a lively interest in the proceedings, and the interest was not for a moment allowed to flag. Throughout the meeting was marked by an optimistic tone, which spoke volumes for the success of the association in its work during the past year, and the determination of its members to do even better during the coming twelve months.

The proceedings of the evening were opened by A. Huggett, the president of the local branch of the association, who occupied the chair. Mr. Huggett briefly outlined the work of the past year, calling the attention of the meeting to the splendid work done by the body in organizing the efforts of the Sunday school teachers of the district. He held out even brighter hopes for the coming year. The association was in excellent financial standing, while its membership was increasing all the time. Mr. Huggett exhorted the teachers to spare no effort to increase the rolls of the Sunday schools and to bring more children under their beneficent influence.

Reports.
On the conclusion of the president's

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Made from cream of tartar derived solely from grapes, the most delicious and healthful of all fruit acids.

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The mixtures called baking powders that sell for ten or twenty-five cents a pound, or a cent an ounce, are all alike, made from alum and costing less than three cents a pound.

you think that I can do anything that will be effective, that will help to the S. S. teachers of Victoria I shall be glad to do so for you suggest. So the matter was arranged. The trustees of the First Congregational church granted permission to use the schoolroom of their church, and all arrangements were complete.

I visited nearly all the S. S. in the city and advertised the lectures as best I could. The courtesy with which I was received by the schoolroom of their church, and all the S. S. was very encouraging.

The first lecture was delivered on the last Wednesday in January, and since that time eight lectures have been given. The fourth and last lecture will be delivered a week from tomorrow evening, the 3rd of April. You are all cordially invited to be present on that occasion, even if you have not been able to attend any of the others.

The attendance at these lectures was very fair considering the many calls upon the teachers' time. Sixty-five of the S. S. teachers attended one or more of these lectures. The average attendance was thirty, and the interest manifested was very marked indeed. Each teacher attending received a notebook and pencil; the headings of the lectures were written on the blackboard, and copied by the teachers into their notebooks for future reference. The following are the titles of the nine lectures of the course:

1. Definition of the Bible School.
2. Some Qualifications for Teaching.
3. Preparations for Teaching.
4. The 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th lectures were each entitled "How to Teach," based upon Gregory's "Seven Laws of Teaching."
5. Mistakes in Teaching.
6. How to Secure Interest in Home Study.

I cannot speak too highly of the quality of these lectures. It has been my privilege to listen to many lectures on teaching, both in Normal School, and at Teachers' Institutes, but I have never before heard by the Rev. Mr. Carson. My only regret is that more of the S. S. teachers of this city could not have availed themselves of the opportunity of these lectures.

I do not know what view the executive which will be appointed at this convention may take of the matter, but personally I would like to see a course of lectures delivered each year to the S. S. teachers of this city.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

The Little Children.

Noah Shakespeare delivered an interesting report on the work of the Cradle Roll, which takes charge of the children, as he phrased it "at the hour of birth," and deals with them until they are "old enough to attend the Sunday school." Mr. Shakespeare told his hearers that the cradle roll of the Victoria Sunday school district was the banner roll of the Dominion. In the district there were twenty-four schools, each of them having a cradle roll, and in these altogether there were 704 babies. Mr. Shakespeare closed his report with a fervent prayer for the large increase of the number of names on the cradle roll during the ensuing year.

The detail of the number of the children on the cradle rolls of the various churches of the city and district are as follows:

Harmony Hall Mission, membership 49; James Bay Methodist, 28; Victoria West Methodist, 21; Gordon Head, 9; Strawberry Vale, 17; Chinese Methodist, 20; Victoria West Baptist, 9; Wesleyan Methodist, 11; St. Aidan's Presbyterian Mt., Tolmie, 4; Spring Ridge Methodist, 17; Church of Our Lord, R. B., 35; Calvary Baptist, 12; St. Andrew's Presbyterian, 42; Dunsmuir's 26; Knox Presbyterian, 19; St. Paul's, Victoria West, 22; North Saanich, Methodist, 19; Emmanuel Baptists, 33; First Congregational, 27; Metropolitan Methodist, 67; Centennial Methodist, 104; St. Columba, 25; First Presbyterian, 74; Burnside Baptist, 7.

Mr. Shakespeare also delivered an interesting address on the work of the primary department, as follows: "The primary work is the most important work in the Sunday school, for it is there that the little minds are moulded and the characters formed. The teachers of this department should be lovers of children and persons who feel the sacred charge committed to them in the teaching of the little ones. In order that the teachers may do effective work suitable quarters should be provided for the little folks. I do with all my heart pity some of our primary classes on account of the unsuitable places in which they have to meet, Sabbath after Sabbath, some in the cellar, some in rooms not any more attractive than the cells in our jails, and others in the general hall with all other classes. This condition of affairs should not be given to the primary classes. They should meet, wherever possible, in separate rooms, or if not in separate rooms, at least in little corners divided off by means of a small screen. Then the little folks should have suitable seats, a blackboard for their own use, and interesting and instructive pictures. In conclusion, as the department is admitted to be the most important in Sunday school work, I sincerely hope that the teachers of this department will during the ensuing year ask the authorities of their churches to provide them with suitable rooms and attractive furnishings, to enable them to do better for the little ones committed to their care."

The Parent's Duty.

The reports of the heads of the various departments was followed by an address on Parental Responsibility. Rev. S. J. Thomson, the pastor of the Centennial Methodist Church, was down to deliver this address, but being unavoidably kept away from the meeting his place was at the last moment taken by the Rev. T. W. Gladstone, who, despite the fact that he had had no time to prepare an address, spoke in a most interesting manner.

Rev. Mr. Gladstone spoke feelingly of the immense responsibility that rests with all parents. He pointed out that it was they more than anyone else who had in their hands the development of the mind of the child and the formation of its character, and he urged the necessity of a sympathetic bond between the child and the parent. The ideas set forth by Mr. Gladstone were taken up and discussed by W. Marchant and W. B. Deaville. Mr. Marchant dwelt at some length on the responsibility resting on the parent.

"Both human and divine laws recognize the parental responsibility," said he. "The state is powerless to do anything where the spiritual life of the child is concerned. This is the province of the parent. Neither minister, priest, nor teacher can take the place of the parent in the life of the child." Mr. Marchant also spoke of the relation of the father with the child. There was, he said, a tendency to leave

to the mother all spiritual relationship with the child. This should not be the case. The father should take as much interest in the spiritual welfare of the child as the mother.

Mr. Marchant also urged the necessity of bringing the child up in an atmosphere of godliness. "Let the atmosphere of the home be a Christian one," said he. "Let it savor of nothing but of that which is best and purest."

Temperance.

An interesting discussion on temperance was opened by Mrs. F. Andrews, who read a paper on this subject, specially written for the occasion by Dr. Amelia Yeomans, of Winnipeg. Dr. Yeomans dealt with the evil which is being done by the licensed liquor traffic, and urged Sunday school teachers to do all in their power to instill into the children under their care a wholesome dread of the traffic, and a strong feeling in support of the temperance movement. Dr. Yeomans also suggested a number of ways of awakening and holding the interest of the very young in the temperance movement. The address will appear in full in Sunday's Colonist.

Rev. Herman Carson followed up the paper with a short address in which he spoke of the "moral cowardice" of those in high offices, both civic and provincial, which prevents them from dealing with the liquor evil in a straightforward and efficient manner. Mr. Carson urged the teachers to bring up the children under their care in such a way that in later life they might be so equipped mentally and morally as to go forth into the world with the full intention of putting an end to the evils of the traffic.

The official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Musgrave to the general traveling secretaryship of this province, Saskatchewan and Alberta by the International Association was made in the course of the meeting, and was the cause of considerable gratification. Mr. Musgrave is known far and wide as an efficient Sunday school worker, and much good is expected to redound to this province from his efforts. On motion of Rev. LeRoy Dakin a resolution, of which a copy will be sent to Mr. Musgrave, was passed, setting forth the pleasure which the local branch of the association felt at the acquisition of such a worker.

Committees for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: Nominating Committee, E. E. Wescott, Aid. Weston, John Mackenzie; Ways and Means, Aid. Weston, W. B. Deaville, Noah Shakespeare; Time and Place for next convention, Rev. LeRoy Dakin, N. Shakespeare, William Griegson; Resolutions, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, William Griegson, R. Westcott.

A vocal solo by Miss Kayton and a duet by R. Morrison and A. Bremner were rendered in the course of the evening, and were much enjoyed.

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Broad street, are doing a rushing business in strawberry plants these days. They have a large quantity of the best varieties, and many planters are taking advantage of the fine planting weather. Those in need of garden and other seeds and shrubs would do well to see this firm for advice as to the best varieties to use.

Had Changed

Mrs. Harry Peck to her caller—I met my husband while out skating. He quite captivated me by the graceful way he cut the figure eight.

Mr. Henry Peck also voices—yes, and ever since that time have been cutting the figure 8.—Boston Transcript.

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A very valuable clause in the contract is the guarantee of the company that the property, when paid for, will produce a revenue without spending further capital for improvements equal to at least 5 per cent., free of taxes for 20 years.

For particulars apply to

DRURY & MACGURN

Sole Agents.

Real Estate and Insurance, 34 Government St.

Card of Thanks

W. G. Stevenson and family desire to thank their many friends for the many tokens of sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

Card of Thanks

Mr. H. Parker sincerely thanks those kind friends of his who helped him to replace his farm implements and provided him with hay to feed his stock this last winter.

Incorporated Companies,
Notary Publics and Lodge
Seals at Sweeney & McConnell's, Langley St., opposite Court House.
We make Rubber Stamps.

New Advertisements

WANTED—Twenty able men for whaling station. Apply at office, Point Ellice, Pacific Whaling Co., Ltd.

WANTED—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with meals, for married couple with three children, 0, 6 and 4 years. Box 10, Colonist.

HIGH CLASS magazine advertising men can make largely remunerative permanent positions as general agents or solicitors. State experience. Review Publishing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework; sleep at home preferred. Apply in morning, 205 Douglas street.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Bank of British North America

Presented to the Proprietors at their Seventy-First Yearly General Meeting.

The seventy-first yearly general meeting was held on March 5, at the office of the corporation, 5 Grace Church Street, E. C. London, Mr. Henry J. B. Kendall presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: I am glad to preface my remarks by congratulating you on the very favorable result we are able to put before you. This is due in some measure to the change in the financial situation in the United States, where our results had been somewhat disappointing owing to the low rates previously ruling for money in New York. All this was changed in 1906, and that part of our resources which is held in New York has been employed at very profitable rates. Greater activity was the feature of trade during the year, 1906 the world over, with a consequent financial pressure, causing a demand for money at high rates, and with this the earning power of our agency has returned. But naturally the greater part of our increased profits has arisen from the prosperity of the Dominion. This has continued with the steady, irresistible impulse of a great and growing nation. There is, at present at least, no sign of slackening in the wonderful progress of that great country. The tide of immigration continues to flow. Official returns for the year ending June, 30, 1906, give a total of 189,064. Of these, 86,796 were from Great Britain and Ireland; 44,349 from Europe, and 57,919 from the United States, the total increase over the previous 12 months being 43,000. One of the great industries of Canada is lumbering. Our report from Ottawa tells us that the quantity of logs cut during the previous winter was about an average; but owing to the scarcity of water in the rivers a great deal of this

could not be brought in, and therefore the amount of lumber cut in the Ottawa mills was 25 per cent below the average. As a set-off to this there is an unusual demand for lumber at ever-increasing prices, so that the industry is prosperous. As regards agriculture the latest estimates we have seen from Winnipeg point to a total of 90,000,000 bushels of wheat as the crop of the past season. This is larger than the crop of the previous season by 4,000,000 bushels, and the quality of the past season's wheat is excellent—in fact, a record. From the Agent-General's report we learn that the total value of minerals produced in British Columbia is estimated at \$22,400,000 for the year, showing an increase over 1905 of nearly \$4,000,000, the principal increase being in copper. The gold won in the Yukon territory is returned officially as \$5,232,900, against \$7,110,000 in 1905. Although this shows a continuous decline in the value of gold produced, there appears, from the statement of the commissioner of that district, to be a prospect of a revival of this industry, considerable amounts of capital having been invested in hydraulic works, which are supplanting the old system of shaft sinking. On the Pacific Coast the commission appointed by the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries reported most favorably on the condition of the canneries in the Fraser River district. The publication of its report should go far to allay any fears on the part of consumers of canned salmon which were engendered by the Chicago canned meat revelations. Glancing now at our balance sheet, the profits for the half year, after making our usual liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$67,255. Adding thereto the amount carried forward in June last of \$27,861

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1906

Dr. To Capital	\$ 4,806,000.07	Cr. By Cash and Specie at Bankers	\$ 4,376,148.22
To Reserve Fund	2,238,000.07	and in Hand	\$ 4,376,148.22
To Deposits and Current Accounts	23,091,115.45	By Cash at Call and Short Notice	12,810,441.03
To Notes in Circulation	3,510,533.99		\$ 17,186,580.27
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies	15,852,453.70	By Investments—	
To Rebate Account	111,505.16	Consols \$303,000 at 85	\$ 1,253,410.00
To Liability on Endorsements	\$ 157,388.28	National War Loan, £50,000 at 90	210,000.00
		Dominion of Canada Bonds \$144,400 at 97	681,604.27
To Liability under Guarantee in respect to which no Claim is anticipated	200,000.00	Other Securities	568,655.10
			\$ 2,722,720.37
To Profit and Loss Account—		By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security and Other Accounts	
Balance brought forward from 30th of June, 1906	320,257.23	By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches	20,121,178.78
Dividend paid October, 1906	146,000.00	By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of General Bank Note Circulation	707,908.00
Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	327,300.45	NOTES—The latest monthly return received from Dawson is that of the 30th November, 1906, and the figures of that Return are introduced into this Account. The balance of the transactions for December with that Branch has been carried to a suspense account, pending the receipt of the December account.	162,802.73
Deduct:			
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	\$ 87,333.33		
Transferred to Reserve Fund	97,333.33		
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	2,500.00		
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	4,826.82		
Staff bonus	19,493.07		
Balance available for April Dividend and bonus	200,106.53		
	\$ 19,001,198.17		\$ 49,001,198.17

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
GEORGE SNEATH (of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants),
Auditors.

London, 22nd February, 1907.

WANTED—Pants maker. Steady work and good pay. Apply J. Sorenson, Tailor, Government street.

LOST—Blue and silver head belt with brooch. Leave at Box 15, Colonist.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, two in family. All evenings free. Apply in morning, Mrs. Clarence Cox, 100 Cathedral Avenue.

EWES-STIRCHSHIRE—Well bred last season's lambs, and older registered ewes for sale. Apply Robert Howell, Morosby Island, Strait of Georgia m28

EMPIRE HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Columbia Avenue, Vancouver, B. C. American and European plan. The only auto bus in the city. Meets all trains and boats. Frank Colbourne, Prop.

FOR SALE—Eight roomed house; 5 acres land; 1½ acres fruit; stock, etc. 3 minutes walk from Pumping Station. Address quickly. Box 11 this office.

WANTED—Youth for office work, must have knowledge of typewriter. Apply in writing to J. H. Todd & Sons, Wharf street, stating experience and last position if any.

"ASPA WEIGHT PRODUCER"—The greatest European discovery. Will increase your weight about 5-10 pounds monthly. Makes flesh and rich blood. Greatest tonic known. Price \$2.00. Trial size \$1.25. Booklet free. Aspa Co., Dept. X, 4207 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young lady for photo retouching and reception room. Best quality work required. Send samples. F. L. Hacking, studio, 235 Columbia street, Westminster, B. C.

WANTED—Young man to carry morning newspaper route. High school boy living in vicinity of Oak Bay preferred. Apply at the Colonist office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—New style Heintzman piano; only been used three months. Address for particulars P. O. Box 615, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—Three sided planer, 1 Horse-ton tenon machine, 1 Smith mortiser, 1 shaper. Apply Taylor Mill Co.

WANTED—Apprentice boy for ash and door factory. Apply Taylor Mill Co.

Milling Flour

Today, is an exact science given a modern plant, such as that possessed by The Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd., of Enderby, an unlimited supply of Western hard wheat and a thorough knowledge of milling (carefully applied), and you can only get one result, viz.:—Good Flour. By exporting all low grades and allowing nothing but uniform granular Hungarian Flour to enter into Mofet's Best, this flour is the finest in the land. Prove it by actual test.

Columbia Flouring Mills Co.
Limited
ENDERBY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROMINENT PEOPLE JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION

The Percentage of mortality in tubercular cases, as shown by government statistics, has resulted in prominent people of all classes enlisting in the fight to check the further spread of the dread disease, and effect its ultimate eradication.

While the problem of curing consumption does not, as yet, appear to have been successfully solved, it is apparent that the disease can be prevented by a little ordinary care.

Neglect of an ordinary cold is very apt to result in contracting tubercular trouble. The cold leaves the lungs sore and peculiarly susceptible to the tubercular germ.

A well known authority has published the simple formula that he has used successfully for the past twenty years in treating various forms of throat and lung trouble. He claims that the sundry incipient affections of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes would seldom reach an acute stage if this formula was generally known and used. It is said to break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough of a curable nature.

The ingredients are simple and inexpensive, easily obtained from any good prescription druggist, and can be prepared by any one. Take a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and a half pint of good Whiskey. Mix in a bottle and shake well. Use in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

Pure ingredients are essential, and to guard against substitution it is best to purchase each separately and mix at home. Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up, for dispensing only, in half-ounce vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) put out under similar name and style of package, but these are not only ineffective for the purpose, but may cause nausea, and are often dangerous. It is always well to remember that the object of an imitator is to deceive. There is no known substitute for Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure).

TWO RESOLUTIONS FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Interesting Debate on Higher Education Promised for Special Session

A debate of more than usual interest will in all probability take place at the special meeting of the board of school trustees called for tomorrow evening. The session has been arranged for the special purpose of passing a resolution in regard to the establishment of the Victoria High School upon a proper collegiate footing, and two motions, dealing with this matter will be introduced, one by Chairman Huggitt and the other by Trustee Huggitt. Both resolutions have the same substance, but they are aimed at very different ends, and the board will have to decide which it will adopt.

Trustee Huggitt introduced the subject of the establishment of the local High School on a collegiate basis at the last meeting, by bringing before the board a resolution in which he moved that the local High School be put under the control of the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning, and that body together with the faculty of the school arrange the examinations, and fix the courses of study. It is suggested that the courses be so arranged as to enable students after two years in the high school to go on to the McGill, or Toronto universities, his aim being to prevent either of these institutions from getting undue power in the educational matters of the city.

Resolved—That the Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia be requested to undertake the conduct and administration of the college work of the Victoria College in such manner and under such conditions as will constitute Victoria College within the scope of its present affiliation with McGill University, a college co-ordinate in institution with the college already established by the Royal Institute at Vancouver.

Trustee Huggitt expressed himself as being strongly opposed to any further extension of the influence of McGill in this province, and will accordingly fight the adoption of Chairman Huggitt's resolution.

Trustee Huggitt in his resolution further recommends that "the constitution of the Royal Institute should be altered as to make it more representative not only of government, but also of all institutions receiving general grants and doing university work and of other colleges that may wish to affiliate with the provincial university whenever established." He also urges other amendments to the "Act for the Establishment of an Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia," having as their general trend the binding together of all institutions of learning in this province, to form one organized whole, and thus pave the way for the establishment of a provincial university.

The passage of Trustee Huggitt's resolution would have necessitated the sending of a delegation from the board to the house, with a view to securing amendments to the act. Chairman Huggitt's resolution will make no such amendment necessary, as it does not effect the status of the Royal Institute.

SPORTS

BASEBALL

The Game in England

The introduction of systematic baseball into England last year led to the introduction of American professionals into the game. The efforts of the Englishmen to catch on to the great American game naturally appeared somewhat crude to the pros, who had been brought up, almost on the diamond. At a match between the Woolwich and Nondescripts teams, two Americans, Mr. Squires and Mr. Baile, 'Baile' Saunders, had been retained by the respective teams to act as catchers.

The Woolwich team was first at the bat, or, in other words, it was first to bat. The conduct of the American catchers was peculiar from the start. The pitcher for Woolwich was Mr. Thomas Squires, a well known cricket bowler, yet his methods were so unsatisfactory to the Americans that he was almost immediately the subject of harsh criticism.

"Aw, wot ever's the matter with youse?" inquired Rafferty. "Aw, come off! 'Afraid of breaking that glass arm!" For 'th' love of baseball git a move on! 'Put it over 'th' plate! 'Get a hoise!" "Do youse take me for a 'Get some 'n' baloon, neether 'Get some 'n' baloon, neether 'You do dat again 'n' I'll knock you block off, understand!" 'Fo 'th' love of the game, you wall-eyed, handy legged ice-wagon, warm up!" 'Will you look at that, you music-bound pale-faced git?"

"There it goes. There it goes! I pasted it for a home run. Hooe youse are satisfied!" 'Ain't there no morgue near here?" 'Where did youse git these dead ones, then?' 'Geel! the lobster is cutting across th' diamond from first to third!"

Mr. Saunders, meanwhile, was acting as coach for the Nondescripts and his conduct was so nervous and his speech so hysterical that his fellow-players were often embarrassed by the unnecessary emphasis of his remarks. One of the Nondescripts, with commendable adroitness, knocked the ball back of him and sent it over the field. He immediately began to score in the most agile manner, running completely around the so-called bases some fifty times. No special effort was made by the American players to find the ball, and to stop this disastrous scoring.

Some spectators, however, near a bench roaring violently until many of the women guests felt constrained to leave the enclosure. "Will you look at that goin' around he diamond on a foul tip knocked over the 'ran' stan! Say, you keep a runnin' pink shorty, you're a duffer, through hung over do fence to dry. Say, Slants, if Mugsy McGraw was here he would faint! Carrying the stick wld him at that, and giving the bases little dinky puts wld it without putting hoof on de bag. Oh, my heart!"

Some spectators followed, and owing to a technicality between the Americans, although on opposing sides, agreed, the apparently phenomenal score made by the player was disregarded. As the game proceeded both of the Americans manifested a constantly growing spirit of captiousness. Although relations between the British and American players became constantly more strained the final break did not occur until what is technically known as the last half of the ninth inning. The score was 72 to 73, as near as could be ascertained, although the computer has forgotten a few runs. When Mr. Saunders turned, the Nondescripts had three men at the three several stations or bases, as they are vulgarly denominated. Saunders ceased his manifestations of petulance and approached his task with enthusiasm.

"Watch me kill it!" he announced. Whereupon Lady Muggies very properly shrieked. "Watch me knock him out de box!" which was a manifest impossibility, for there was no box. "Just watch me while I tear de cover of his ball. Are you ready there? Play ball!"

What Mr. Saunders would have done had the opportunity arisen it is difficult to say, although it is said that he is a most effective batsman. Unfortunately, however, tea was announced and he did not have his coveted chance.

Meeting Thursday

A meeting of baseball enthusiasts will be held on Thursday evening in the hall over the Army and Navy cigar store. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock, and every player, be he a resident or a newcomer, is cordially invited to attend. Prospects for the season will be thoroughly discussed, and an effort will be made to place a first class team in the field. There is at present sufficient players of ability in this city to form a team that any day may well be proud of. Several of the players who form the nucleus of this team have decided to don a suit this season, and as there are some new arrivals who are said to be experts, it is safe to say that a good team can be selected. It is urgently requested that every person interested in the American national game will attend.

FOOTBALL

To Visit Vancouver

The first game in the series of two for the championship of British Columbia will be played in Vancouver on Friday, when the Ladysmith team will try conclusions with the Shamrocks of Vancouver, and the North Ward team of this city will line up against the Juniors from the Central City. Both games are expected to be interesting, and the Island teams are looking forward to win the first match.

ICE HOCKEY

Wanderers Win Stanley Cup

Winnipeg, March 25.—The Wanderers of Montreal have been successful in their mug-hunting journey to the West, and when they return will take with them the Stanley Cup and the championship of the hockey world, but they had to fight hard for it. Last night as few teams have had to play. The Kenora Thistles made a desperate effort to retain the coveted trophy and when the mercury dropped to zero today covering the Arena rink with a pool of Saturday into keenly their speed and style of play. The several of form they showed was almost incredible, as they played with all their old-time dash and vim. They beat the Wanderers 6 to 5, a task which at Saturday, few, even of their ardent supporters, thought possible. However, this left them four goals down on the result of the series the Wanderers thus taking the cup and the championship from them. It was a brilliant game, particularly from the spectators' standpoint, full of brilliant plays, and with Kenora always sufficiently in the lead to keep

hope ascendant in the breasts of their followers. Betting was keen and favored Kenora on the game tonight, the general impression being that with the improved ice they would pull of a victory.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the following Districts:

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains South of the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 5, which is about 60 chains Northwest from the mouth of Seven Mile River, in the District of Kamusquit, thence North 40 chains, thence East 100 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 100 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains West of the Southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 5, which is about 40 chains East from the mouth of Carmanah River, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 20. Commencing at a post planted at or near the Southeast corner of Timber Limit No. 4, which is about four miles North and 130 chains East from the mouth of Carmanah River, thence North 30 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 21. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 23. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 24. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 26. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 27. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 28. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 29. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 30. Commencing at the Northeast corner of No. 24 and about 3 miles North and 40 chains East from the mouth of Nine Mile River, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED

PHONE 668

63 YATES STREET

Our Special Today

5 acres, only 2½ miles from town, all cultivated; 50 fruit trees (16 bearing), half acre small fruits, 1 acre strawberries; new 8-roomed house, with hot and cold water and bath; stable and other outbuildings; 1 cow, 1 horse, wagon, harness, etc. and about 50 chickens—all for \$6,000.00, on easy terms.

We have other propositions listed on classified page.

VICTORIA

REGINA

WINNIPEG

SNAPS

Those three large lots bounded by Summit avenue, Cook street and Arthur avenue, being lots 404 (70 ft. x 120 ft.), 405 (70 ft. x 120 ft.), 406 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 407 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 408 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 409 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 410 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 411 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 412 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 413 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 414 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 415 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 416 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 417 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 418 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 419 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 420 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 421 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 422 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 423 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 424 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 425 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 426 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 427 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 428 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 429 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 430 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 431 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 432 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 433 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 434 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 435 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 436 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 437 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 438 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 439 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 440 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 441 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 442 (54 ft. x 80 ft.), 443 (54 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Socialist party the Liberal party or any similar organization has ever attempted to do. (Applause.) You can go into the legislation of any part of the Dominion, and you will find invariably that if that legislation be substantial and gives any real relief to the workmen it comes from the Conservative party. (Hear, hear.) The speaker, Mr. Macdonald, must have admitted that in the main the major part of the relief given to the workmen had come from the Conservative party. It was true that they were not always able to fall in line with the Socialists in their demands for the kind of responsibilities, and while they would protect the workman as far as they could, there were the interests of invested capital, and others to be considered, and the government was in the position of an arbitrator standing between these various interests.

Mr. Macdonald objected that the premier had been extended the courtesy of the House to discuss better terms, and he was dealing with a question which had not before been brought up in this discussion.

The speaker replied that the premier must make his speech to the subject before the House.

Hon. Mr. McBride said he would leave that matter. He had only been expressing his regret at the stand taken by the member for Nanaimo, and he hoped before the House would go to the adjournment he had changed his mind, and would support the resolution. Taking up the speech made by the leader of the opposition that afternoon, he could only say that of all the addresses that gentleman had delivered in the House that was the best, but he showed a certain craftiness and looked on for the week past he had been studying what course he should take to keep himself straight with the people of this country and with his party at Ottawa. In this position he could not have acquitted himself as well as he had. He analyzed the position taken by him when he did stand. He admits that the province is not getting a fair deal from Ottawa, and urges that the agitation for better terms be kept up, but at the same time he tells the House that the resolutions cannot be supported. He told the House that the resolution of Premier Whitney's resolution was inadequate, and he, (the premier) expected to see him support the resolution, but was disappointed to find that he was simply indulging an academic discussion in order to introduce a resolution to keep himself straight.

In view of the position taken by the leader of the opposition for the past three or four months he could not blame him very much. If he looked over the papers of the past four months they would find an interview he had given in the Globe and Mail in which he outlined his views on the stand taken by him (the premier) at Ottawa, and this was quoted and used as campaign matter by those supporting him. In face of this interview and the position taken by him on the hustings they could not but be disappointed and with his position today.

"The leader of the opposition says that I went into the conference, and laid my case before it, and should have accepted the judgment of that conference, or protested so strongly at the opening of the assembly, as to have given doubt as to his case at any time. I say regard to the rights of British Columbia, I say again that at the opening of this conference I lost no time in telling them that British Columbia must adhere to the course outlined by Col. Prior in 1903 when I endorsed the Quebec resolution, and I say I left that to the conference in which he said that British Columbia while endorsing it stood out for better terms, and could not allow herself to be prejudiced. This position I stated very clearly."

The premier continued that at the opening of the conference he has given an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and with Premier Whitney presented memoranda embodying the claim for better terms, and in submitting the memoranda for British Columbia he had been careful to explain to Sir Wilfrid the position of the province and the reasons therefor. He was promised the matter would be gone into and they should have a reply on the following day. The premier took pains to impress upon Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues, that if it was decided that British Columbia was entitled to better terms, they would be adjusted by a commission of arbitration. Sir Wilfrid did not hesitate to tell the conference that he thought the question of better terms for British Columbia was one for them to discuss and if the conference would speak in this matter it would be easier for his government to assume the responsibility from the shoulders of the federal authorities to whom it belonged on to the other provinces.

A discussion ensued, and finally he secured from the conference an acknowledgment that British Columbia was entitled to better terms.

"That being admitted," said the premier, "I went a step further and asked that a resolution be passed to give me an arbitration or commission in inquiry to determine what those claims should be. Then I found there was hesitation, and the Premier Laurier and his colleagues were called in again. The position was explained, but when it came to the question of arbitration Sir Wilfrid gave an emphatic 'No.'"

Immediately rose in my place and said "Then I understand Sir Wilfrid that the Dominion government says to British Columbia that it does not accept the opposition for a board of arbitration. Sir Wilfrid rose to his feet to reply, when Mr. Fielding got up and said he would explain."

The next day Sir Wilfrid delivered to the conference a typewritten statement which appeared in the returns. It stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was willing to modify his position from the emphatic 'No' with which he had first met the demand for arbitration, and intimated that if the conference were united on this point the government would be bound to consider it. But when the conference was against it, Premier Whitney's resolution was brought in and passed. It was then that he (Mr. McBride) had inserted on the records a protest that he did not agree that the provinces should step in and settle this question, as it was demanded by the Dominion authorities alone.

Mr. Macdonald asked if it was not a fact that it was not ill after the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and after the conference had refused his demand for arbitration that he took this stand.

Mr. Mr. McBride repeated that on the opening day he had brought this matter up.

Adamsmith, D. C., Rev. W. E. Hussard, B.D., (Methodist), Toronto, and Rev. Thomas Bennett (Presbyterian), Montreal were appointed district secretaries for British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec, in addition to other work on the field. The general board consists of 42 representatives of all the auxiliaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Dr. N. W. Hoxley, K.C., as president, Rev. Dean Davis and Rev. Dr. W. D. Armstrong as vice-presidents, Mr. Ellis Rogers as treasurer and Rev. R. E. Welsh as general secretary.

The Governor General the Earl Grey speaking at the close of the public meeting in Ottawa after addresses by Archdeacon Armitage of Halifax and Dr. Cameron of Ottawa, said he had come as the patron of the society "to show his interest with its objects. When he heard of the six millions of copies circulated every year and of the 200 millions issued since the society was founded, he thought how the output must be the largest output of all time to belong to the world. And when he heard how these had been issued, not in one but in 490 languages he thought of the complicated work which reflected the greatest credit on the gentlemen who had given their brains to the task. It was a privilege to belong to a society which knew no denominational divisions and had a platform broad enough to include all."

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Diarl

A. O. P. Francis, Vancouver; C. C. Chipman, Winnipeg; A. B. MacKenzie, Rossland; D. E. Feit and wife, Chicago; D. Holzenburg, London, Eng.; Jno. Hopp, Seattle; Mrs. and Mrs. Macdon, Vancouver; Mrs. A. C. Laidlaw, Victoria; J. G. Summers, Mrs. Hoyle, Nanaimo; W. N. H. Hood, Toronto; J. I. Rich, Kansas City; N. S. Higby, Chicago; C. W. Tipsey, Edmonton; F. McKinnon, Vancouver; Lewis, Nelson; Fred B. Humphrey, Lincoln, Neb.; H. J. Swaback, Portland; V. H. Ellendahl, Seattle; Franchell, Calgary; C. W. Tipton, Thad Sweet, Astoria; Chas. Doering and daughter; C. B. Droxtat, England; H. T. Parke, C. A. Macdonald, Vancouver.

The Dominion

D. Nicholson; B. J. Conner, Ladysmith; J. D. McRae, St. Louis; E. J. March, New Albany; F. G. Pannell, W. Ridout, City; E. Leonard, R. E. Leonard, Tacoma; A. M. Carpenter, Anna Benson, Grace Abbott, Elizabeth, Calgary; J. and Mrs. Janet Matthe, Mrs. Joar, Port Townsend; Mrs. A. M. Young, Miss M. Derby, Seattle; Mrs. J. H. Smith, North Saanich; H. H. Munster, Mrs. Ella J. Patton, Miss Patton, Miss Fuller, Vancouver; E. Picotte, Montana; Miss M. E. Caylan, Miss K. Caylan, Seattle; J. G. Smith, North Saanich; H. H. Munster and wife, C. Willband and wife, Winnipeg; J. Palmer, Sr., J. Palmer, Jr.; Wm. Howie, San Francisco.

The King Edward

W. A. Hendrix, Winnipeg; Mrs. S. J. Haggin, A. Chennings, Shore, Vancouver; C. S. Crawford, Nanaimo; H. W. Westervelt and wife, St. Paul, Minn.; E. H. Lawrence and wife, Nanaimo; P. Green, Shawinigan Lake; T. Dale, Matt Dwyer, Seattle; A. Peterson, Astoria; J. King, H. King, Kingston; J. Bald, J. Balch, Cambridge; Ed. Mackintosh, J. Bloomer, Astoria; C. Johnston, Seattle; F. S. Tassen, Vancouver.

The Seafair

J. David Elston, St. Mary's, Watery and Dempster, Miss Anderson, Toronto; T. Humphrey, Vancouver; D. Trustott and family and 4 children, Australia; Mrs. Katharine, Salt Spring Island; W. Barber, Cook San Francisco; Bertha Hibty, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. S. Hawker, Andrie, Alta; J. W. Fraser, Edmonton; J. A. Scott and wife, G. F. Johnson, Vancouver.

The Balmoral

C. A. Damon, Chicago; Mrs. Townsend, Duncan; Wm. Morrison, J. Morrison, Mrs. Porter, Essington; A. G. Crofton, Edmonton; M. Scott, Saultsteich; R. J. Jones, C. C. Foster, wife, Jos. J. and Mrs. Boston, Vancouver.

Passengers

Per steamer Indianapolis from the Sound: Mrs. Robt. Dunsmyr, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mrs. R. B. Means and wife, A. Green, L. Sinton, J. H. Ayers, F. Hill, Lyons, Miss Booth, Miss Miller, Mrs. J. Abbott, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. J. B. Means and wife, Wm. Cathart and wife, Mrs. Marks, C. Edgar, B. C. Hill and wife, H. Roberts, Capt. McDonald, W. H. Johnson, J. I. Johnston, R. Thora, Miss Rankin, Mrs. Osburn, Miss Baker, Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. J. C. Franklin, W. Morris, M. Miller, R. Smith, W. Morris, M. Miller, R. Smith, M. Emerson, R. Jones, H. Hyde, A. Adams, H. Hooper, E. McKenzie, Miss C. C. Foster, Mrs. J. B. Means, Mrs. Birney, H. P. Hill, S. Mogsmith, R. Mogsmith and wife, R. E. Leonard, A. C. Leonard, Miss Young, D. Johnston, Mrs. Berth, J. Whittey, R. Lamoreux and wife.

W. H. JENKINSON DROWNED

N Dark Morning Fell Off Wharf at Port Simpson

Word was received here yesterday of the death of William H. Jenkinson, formerly of this city but lately of Port Simpson. The deceased met his death by drowning on the morning of February 16.

He had gone to the place to meet the steamer Venture, with the expectation of welcoming a relative who was coming to visit him at Port Simpson. The morning was a dark one, and there was not a light on the wharf. Just what happened is not known, but when day came his dead body was found on the beach. It is supposed that the wind blew off his cap, and that in running after it he slipped over some rails or iron water-pipe which was lying on the wharf, and fell into the water. He swam almost to the shore, but the tide was full and the cold water numbed his limbs. His hands caught on shore, but apparently it occurred to no one to connect them with an accident, and no help or attention was paid to them. No help came, and he succumbed before he was able to reach the shore.

The funeral took place in Port Simpson a few days later and was attended, the tragic accident having excited much sympathy among the residents.

The deceased had a sister, Miss A. Jenkinson, in this city; and a brother, George Jenkinson, in Oregon.

Harbor Improvements

A meeting of the Victoria Inner Harbor Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Captain Cox, the business on hand being the hearing of the report of the captain as to his doings while at Ottawa as a representative of the association. Captain Cox made a long and interesting report of his dealings with the ministers of the federal government, and

A. O. P. Francis, Vancouver; C. C. Chippman, Winnipeg; A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland; C. T. Macdonald, Vancouver; H. W. Holzenburg, London, Eng.; J. A. Hoop, Seattle; Dr. and Mrs. Maclean, Edmonton; Mrs. A. C. Rice, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Mrs. A. C. Rice, Seattle; J. H. Macdonald, Hood, Toronto; J. H. Rich, Kansas City; N. B. Highby, Chicago; C. W. Tinsley, Edmonton; S. A. McKinnon, Vancouver; P. Lewis, Seattle; J. H. Babcock, Portland; V. H. Elfeldahl, San Francisco; W. A. Hardy, Vancouver; Thad Sweet, Astoria; J. C. Deering, and daughter, Portland, England; H. T. Parke, M. A. Macdonald, Vancouver.

The Dominion

D. Nicholson; E. J. Conner, Ladysmith; J. W. McKay, S. P. Wright, E. D. March, Vancouver; J. H. Macdonald, Kelowna; J. C. Leard, R. P. Leard, Tacoma; A. R. Carpenter, Anna Bersen, Grace Abbott, Elizabeth Milne, Anna Bowd, Seattle; Mrs. J. H. Macdonald, J. H. Macdonald, Tacoma; Miss M. Young, Miss M. Derby, Seattle; Alex. McDermott, Mrs. Thos. Steele, Coleman; Mrs. Ella J. Patton, Miss Patton, Tacoma; Mrs. J. H. Macdonald, J. H. Macdonald, Tacoma; Miss M. E. Cawlan, Miss K. Cawlan, Seattle; N. Z.; John McMaster, Vancouver; J. F. Miller, Port Angeles; and wife, J. F. Miller, Vancouver; Jas. Gifford, Winnipeg; E. E. Brerthur, Vancouver; Thos. R. Smith, North Saanich; R. H. C. Smith, North Saanich; J. H. Macdonald, Winnipeg; J. Palmer, Sr., J. Palmer, Jr.; Wm. Dowle, San Francisco.

The King Edward

W. A. Findlay, Winnipeg; Mrs. S. J. Hagan, Chemainus; F. A. Shore, Vancouver; C. T. Macdonald, Vancouver; H. W. Westervelt and wife, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Hewett and wife, Everett; H. J. Barber, Chilliwack; J. Osborne, H. J. Gilmore; S. J. Macdonald, Vancouver; J. H. Macdonald, Ferguson, Saanich; A. D. Drummond, A. A. Ward, Fernie; L. Blue, Vancouver; J. H. Macdonald, Vancouver; W. A. Findlay, Portland; J. H. Macdonald, New York; J. T. Calhoun, Seattle.

Jack Bere, Jr., Spokane, Seattle; A. Grisham, wife and wife, Saanichton; Green, Shavulgan Lake; T. Dale, Matt Dwyer, Seattle; A. Peterson, Seattle; J. King, Jr., King, Vancouver; J. Bald, New-Westminster; Ed. Markstrom, Seattle; F. S. Tass, Tacoma; J. Johanson, Seattle; F. S. Tass, Tacoma.

The St. Francis.

David Elston, Seattle; W. Parry, W. Dempster, city; Miss Anderson, Toronto; T. Hengrads, Vancouver; A. Trugst and wife and 4 children, Australia; Mrs. Kathamberg, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Melinae, W. Cook, San Francisco; Bertha Imlay, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Salchewsky, And. Al. Fraser, Edmonton; A. Scott and wife, G. F. Thomas, Vancouver.

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Hewett, R. P. Williams, J. R. Mears and
wife, A. Green, L. Sinton, J. H. Ayers,
J. Lyons, M. J. Smith, Mrs. M. M. Mrs.
Abbas, Mrs. Gleser, S. Westerwelt and
wife, A. R. Miller and wife, Jno. Robb and
wife, W. Cathcart and wife, Mrs. Marks,
C. Edgar, B. Hill and wife, C. E. Hill,
C. Carpenter, C. Stolsenberg and
wife, Capt. McDonald, W. H. Johnston, A.
J. Johnston, R. Thorn, Miss Dinkla, Mrs.
J. Osburn, Miss Jones, W. B. Roe, D. Thomas,
H. Black, J. W. Morris, M. Miller, R. Em-
erson, M. Emerson, R. Jones, H. Blyde, A.
Adams, H. Hooper, J. M. McLean, J. A.
Adams, M. Johnson, M. Dible, F. Willy, J. Bir-
ney, H. P. Hill, S. Mogsmith, R. Mogsmith
and wife, R. E. Leonard, A. C. Leonard
and wife, R. D. Feit, J. B. Johnson, J.
Miss Young, D. Johnson, Mrs. Berth, J. Whit-
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(Form F.)
 Certificate of Improvements
 NOTICE

Thalia Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemsalus District. Where located: Mt. Brenton.

Take Notice that Jerry S. Rogers, free miner's certificate No. B1544, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this twelfth day of March, A.D. 1907. JERRY S. ROGERS

ity (60) days after date, an application will be made to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by the Pacific Whaling Company, Limited, for a lease for the term of twenty-one (21) years of that certain tract of Crown Land together with the foreshore and submerged and abutting thereon, situate on Narrows Cut Creek, Kyugut Sound, Vancouver Island; the said tract of Crown Land being by metes and bounds described as

Co.'s Northwest Corner," placed at the Northwest corner of Timber Lot No. 10788, and then following the shore line of the said Creek aforesaid, thence running at right angles Southerly a distance of twenty (20) chains; thence running at right angles Easterly a distance of twenty (20) chains; thence following the shore line of the said Creek aforesaid, thence running at right angles Easterly a distance of twenty (20) chains; thence following the shore line of the said Creek aforesaid, thence running at right angles Easterly a distance of twenty (20) chains to the shore line of Narrow Gut Creek aforesaid; and thence following the line of the shore line aforesaid to the shore line of the said Creek aforesaid, and thence together with the foreshore and submerged land abutting on the said tract of Crown Land.

Dated this 1st day of March, A.D. 1907.

THE PACIFIC WHALING COMPANY,
LIMITED

A. R. Langley,
Secretary.

liciation will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its present Session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of carrying on an insurance business, insuring against fire, theft, burglary, lightning on all classes of property; breakage of plate or other glass; Liability of Employers in respect of personal injuries to their Employees; and such purposes as these incidental objects and purposes are conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

ARCHIBALD WAIRING GILES, Clerk.

March, A. D. 1907.

No. 298.

**CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION
OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL
COMPANY.**

"Companies Act, 1897."

American Tiber Company," has this day
 been registered as an Extra-Provincial
 company under the Companies Act, 1909,
 and to effect all or any of the
 objects of the Company to which the
 legislative authority of the Legislature of
 the Province of British Columbia has
 been delegated.
 The head office of the Company is situ-
 ate in Pierre, County of Hughes, State of
 Oregon, U. S. A.
 The amount of the capital of the Com-
 pany is five hundred thousand dollars,
 divided into five thousand shares of one
 hundred dollars each.
 The head office of the Company in this
 province is situate at No. 17, Columbia
 Street, Vancouver, B. C., in the City of
 Victoria, and Ray W. Jones, capitalist,
 whose address is the same, is the attor-
 ney-at-law for the Company.
 The time of the existence of the Com-
 pany is twenty years from the 18th day
 of January, 1907.
 The Company is limited.
 Given under my hand and seal of office
 at Victoria, Province of British Columbia,
 this 12th day of March, one thousand, nine
 hundred and seven.
 S. WOOLTON,
 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
 The objects for which the Company has
 been established and registered are:
 To acquire, hold, improve and utilize
 land, water, minerals, and other

Canada's leading clothiers are showing now the very best selection of choice patterns ever offered, including a complete range of Suits and Overcoats for all occasions for particular men.

The styles and prices are right, and only honest all-wool fabrics are used.

They are well worth your inspection.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut, remove and transport to the place of destination, the timber and other material described lands situated on the north shore of Ellerslie Bay, Const District of Timber Limit No. 31. Commencing at the south end of the point above the Big Bay, near the entrance of Big Bay Rapids, and about one mile west of Big Lake, and about five miles east of the mouth of the Big Lake, thence north 12 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 12 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 12 chains, thence east to shore, and along the shore to point of commencement.

Timber Limit No. 32—Commencing at point near Post No. 31; thence north 12 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 12 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence east to the shore of Big Lake; thence west along the shore to point of commencement.

Located March 4, 1887.

P. M. MCATTENEY, Locator.
H. C. R. FRITS, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the days after date I intend to apply to Honourable the Works for a special license cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Carlisle District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post placed on the east bank of Raft river about 10 miles from its source; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north to the bank of Raft river; thence easterly along the river to place of beginning.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner No. 1, thence (C) 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to shore of Raft river; thence southerly westerly along the said shore to place where the survey began.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of No. 2, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to the bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along the bank of the said river to place where the survey began.

such river to point of beginning.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of No. 3, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 5. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 4; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 6. Commencing at a post placed at the north-west corner of No. 3, then east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to bank of Raff river; thence southwesterly along bank of said river to point of beginning.

No. 7. Commencing at the south-
corner of No. 6, thence east 160 cha-
thence north 40 chains; thence west
chains thence south 40 chains to p-
of beginning.

No. 8. Commencing at the north-w-
corner of No. 7, thence east 160 cha-
thence north 40 chains; thence west
chains; thence south 40 chains to place

No. 9. Commencing at a post, placed at the north-west corner of No. 6, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to bank of Ratt river; thence southwesterly along said bank to point

No. 10. Commencing at the south-
corner of No. 9, thence east 100 cha-
thence north 40 chains; thence west
chains; thence south 40 chains to point
beginning.

No. 11. Commencing at the north-west corner of No. 10; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of beginning.

No. 12. Commencing at a post placed

No. 13. Commencing at a post placed

a the north-west corner of No. 12, the east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains thence west to bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along said bank to point beginning.

No. 14. Commencing at a post placed

thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west to the bank of Raft river; thence southwesterly along said bank to the place of beginning.

H. J. FALLS.

Dated this 12th day of Feb. 1907.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains of rust, dirt or tarash — but won't wash clothes.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE? DEBATED IN COMMONS

British Premier Announces Views
Held by the Government

The bill introduced into the Imperial House of Commons for the enfranchisement of women was only of very limited application, and the introduction of it said that it was brought forward only for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion on the general proposition. The only important feature of the debate was the speech of the Premier, which we subjoin. The House did not decide on the question, the time limit having put an end to the debate. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said:

I must make an apology to the House for interposing at this early hour; but the simple reason is that I have another engagement elsewhere, which will take me away from the House for two or three hours, and I wish to state at once what the attitude of the government will be in this matter. This is one of the not infrequent occasions when it is the duty and the necessity of the government of any government to leave the decision of the question before it to the House. (Hear, hear.) There is not only, as I believe, no conscientious opinion on the question, but no part of the House, and no affection of unanimity; but one may almost say that on every bench in the House there may be exceptions—there is a difference of opinion. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances, of course, it is for the House itself to take the course that best represents the views of its individual members. So far for the action of the government in its relations to the House of Commons. But I have a word or two to say in regard to my own personal opinion on this matter. I am in favor of the general principle of the inclusion of women in the franchise. (Hear, hear.) I hold this view solely on the ground of abstract right or principle, although on that I would urge there is much to be said. For instance, a woman pays taxes and has no direct representation. She has no power of influencing those who control the taxation. She has to obey the laws and to act upon arrangements which affect her personal liberty in a thousand ways—arrangements in shaping which she has no share; and I think the case has been very much intensified of late years by the much larger part that women have been not only allowed but invited and encouraged to take in wage-earning, in work in trades, in professional occupations, and other ways, which surely increase the inconsistency of denying her parliamentary rights while conceding her civic duties. I think that the stage is long past when it can be urged that a woman by her nature and by her position in society is sheltered in some mysterious way from the bustle and turmoil of life, and is unfitted for taking any part or exercising any share in public affairs. In fact, we have given up the idea—or we ought to have given it up—which has been prevalent in former days, that a woman is, if I may use the phrase, an outlander by predestination. (Laughter.) But the way in which I approach this question is not only that of abstract right, but also that of expediency. Is it good for the state that the women should be excluded from the franchise? Is it for the public advantage? What are the questions now asked upon the bill, as now dealing and in future, I venture to say, in larger and larger measure be called upon to deal? Take all the questions affecting children—education from one end to the other; feeding in schools; such a proposal as has been before us, or will be, for municipal milk depots (that may be a good thing or a bad thing, it may be expedient or inexpedient, but I am talking of the nature of the question); take legislation regarding infant mortality—is not that a subject calculated to sober the House of Commons? Take pauper children. Can any one say that these are without the range of women's knowledge and experience? The whole question of temperance (Hear, hear.) What is most affected by the hours of the closing of public houses? Is it the man or the woman? Who is it that is most concerned? Who is it that will say most concerned, but certainly profoundly interested in any regulations that may be imposed upon the presence of children in public houses? The whole of these questions are domestic questions upon which the opinion of the woman is of equal value, if not of greater value, than that of the man. Housing, sanitary laws and their administration—matters which make all the difference between life and death between comfort and happiness on the one hand and intolerable conditions on the other—are we safe in relying solely on the political intuition and experience of the existing male electors

of this country? I say, sir, the opinion has been borne in upon me very strongly, as years have passed on, that it is the women's view above all others that we want to know upon all these questions. I think a mere statement of the cases amounts to a reduction ad absurdum of the proposition that men only are qualified to deal with them. Then, sir, I come to this bill. I am not very warmly enamored of this particular bill. (Cheers.) My hon. friend has made out the best case he could for it, and he has admirably stated all that can be said in defence of it. But he has not quite convinced me that this bill meets my view of the case which I have just been expounding to the House. It will enfranchise a small minority of well-to-do single women. My hon. friend quoted some figures as to his own constituency, but those, of course, I cannot analyze or deal with. I should have thought, and until it is proved that all over the country it will be as I say, it will enfranchise a proportion of well-to-do ladies, but it will not touch to any such degree as is necessary the mass of working women—working men's wives. It is right as far as it goes, and I acknowledge that these well-to-do persons have as much title as any of their sisters. (Hear, hear.) As I have said, it is not on the ground of right that I am here to argue the case; it is on the ground of obtaining, for the instruction of and influencing the House, the actual opinion, knowledge, and desires of the mass of the women who are affected by our legislation. Therefore I shall vote for this bill (cheers) as a declaration of the opinion that the exclusion of women from the franchise is neither expedient, justifiable, nor politically right. (Cheers.)

Dame Fashion's Dictum



A black and white silk gown with stripes running diagonally. The waist closes at the front with a silver clasp at the girdle, which is boned at the sides. The collar and cuffs are made of black velvet ribbon woven in the form of a plaid. The yoke and undersleeves are of figured net.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER

Also Battleships Which Will Surpass the Jap Leviathans

Berlin, March 17.—According to the Tagblatt, the new German armored cruiser which is soon to be built will be of 19,200 tons displacement, and will be the largest vessel of its kind afloat. The biggest German cruiser heretofore built has been 11,000 tons displacement. The new vessel will have a speed of 25 knots an hour. She will be fitted with Parsons turbines. It is asserted that surprises are in store concerning the new battleships, Ersatz Bayern and Ersatz Sachsen, which will be built at Wilhelmshaven and Bremen, respectively, and that they will surpass in tonnage and speed the Japanese leviathans. The tonnage of the new torpedo boats will be raised to 600.

Praise for Victoria

Chief Young, who has large interests in Revelstoke, and Arrowhead Lake country, has been in the city for the past few days renewing old acquaintances. He is on his way home from an extended tour of California, where he says he has visited nearly all points of interest accessible by either steamer, rail or automobile, and declares that during his week's sojourn in Victoria he has enjoyed more sunshine and pleasant weather than during his whole six months' travel through the new battlefields, and "Sunny" South. Mr. Young left for Arrowhead Lake by last night's steamer.

The strong web of immoral custom and of a traditional code of ethics would seem to be the chief ties which keep the Chinese fast in the social and political frame that has come down to them. The frame shows signs of cracking. Who will say what may happen, were it to give way? The present system of the government by the Manchus and an unregenerate Mandarinate, as we are told, is doomed. (London Times.)

REPORT ON RAILWAY DISASTERS IN CANADA

Commission Advises Placing of
Inspectors at Various Points
in Dominion

In a summary given respecting accidents on railways during the time covered by the report of the railway commission, from Feb. 1, 1904, to March 31, 1906, it is shown that 402 persons were killed and 144 injured, says the Montreal Gazette. On the G. T. R. 167 were killed and 40 injured; on the C. P. R. 155 were killed and 59 injured; and on the C. N. R. 27 were killed and 24 injured. Of the total killed, 109 were trespassing on the track, 42 were killed at level crossings, 38 employees were killed while shunting, and 15 passengers were killed while attempting to get on a train while in motion. Fifteen passengers and nine employees were killed from head-on collisions, and 25 passengers and 3 employees injured. From rear-end collisions 17 passengers and 15 employees were killed. Of the total fatalities, 72 were passengers, 168 employees and 161 are classed as "other persons."

The commissioners state that on account of the increasing work of the board it will be necessary to have inspectors stationed at different points in Canada, and the board has in con-

which Selkirk forms the apex. Although this air line will considerably reduce the running time between Winnipeg and the head of the lakes, it is not as yet known whether it will be used for passenger trains, owing to the necessity of mail delivery at the towns along the old line. The cut-off will, however, prove a tremendous aid in hurrying the harvest to the lakes next fall.

Owing to the difficulty of Western transportation and the generally severe weather, the Canadian Pacific has abandoned the idea of running seed specials this year. These specials were started several years ago by the Canadian Pacific in order to give the Western farmers a chance to secure pure grain for seed purposes. The farmers were prompt to take advantage of the benefits thus offered them, and the selling of much good seed had a beneficial effect not only in improving the harvest, but in educating the settlers as to the financial advantages of using clean seed. W. S. Laing, who originated the idea, recently stated that there was still a great need for purer seed in the Canadian West. For instance, he said that last year fully 10 per cent of the Western wheat was as total loss on account of noxious weeds, while this loss was increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent every year. Although, owing to the present unusual conditions, the seed specials have been abandoned this year, they will be continued in future.

F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has signed an agreement with the town of Port Arthur for the entrance of the G.T.P. to that town, giving the company terminal at Port Arthur. Arrangements have also been made for the joint use of the eastern tracks leading to the terminals by the G.T.P. and the Canadian Northern railways.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Particulars of Pleading Event Which Took Place Sunday Afternoon

On Sunday afternoon last the ceremony was performed of hoisting the house flag of the British and Foreign Sailors' society at the Seamen's Institute, Langley street (which is now affiliated). A large company were present.

J. S. Bailey, the missionary, then gave an address, in which he stated the flag had been sent by the society from England, after the visit of the secretary in January last; he had also received a letter informing him the society had decided to send an annual subscription of \$50 towards its support, which had made him a happy man. Then, after calling upon Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, to perform the ceremony, saying she had always shown a great interest in the institution and its welfare.

The company then adjourned to the outside of the building, when the flag was handed to Mrs. Pemberton, after a short prayer. It was hoisted and unfurled in a truly seamanlike manner, when cheers were given by the company. The hymn "Brightly Gleamed Our Banner" was sung. His Worship the Mayor then spoke a few words, saying with what zeal Mr. Bailey had worked for the good of the seamen in Victoria for years without practically any aid from the inhabitants. He had tried to interest the board of trade in the matter, but they could not see their way to do anything in the matter. Mrs. Pemberton the institution would have been stranded long ago; and he looked upon Mr. Bailey as one of the most unselfish men in Victoria, having given up the whole of his time, on starvation wages, but he was glad to see renewed interest was now being taken in the institution, and he hoped Mr. Bailey would have no fear of its future prosperity.

The following musical programme was rendered, after which coffee and cakes were handed round by Mrs. J. R. Anderson and the ladies present: Recitation—"The Old Man's Dreams"—H. L. T. Henderson; Song—"The Better Land"—C. Melhuish; Song—"King David's Lament"—C. Charlton; Song—"The Palms"—Mrs. Morsey; Duet—"There's a Hymn and a Song"—Grey; Misses Sowercroft; Song—"Abide With Me" (Burnett); Mr. Giles presided at the organ. Contributions were sent in by: Mrs. (Col.) Holmes, Mrs. Robert Beaven, Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. (Capt.) Troup, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Burton, Miss Criddle, Miss Devereux, Miss Dugan, Messrs. Fell & Co., Ltd., coffee and sugar.

The company included: Mr. and Mrs. Laundy, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Williams, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. McE Smith, Mrs. Frank Willis, Mr. Thomas Davis.

Services at Christ Church. The services at Christ Church cathedral will be: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 8 a.m., holy communion, 11 matins 5, evensong; 8 p.m., "Story of the Cross," and an address by the rector. On Good Friday, 9 a.m., litany; 9:30, children's service, with an address by the bishop; 11 matins, ante-communion, sermon by the bishop; 12 to 3, the service of the "Three Hours," with addresses by the Rev. H. St. J. Payne; 8 p.m., evensong, followed by Stainer's "Crucifixion."

GILLET'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.
For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
E. W. GILLET COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

PRaises FAT STOCK SHOW AT WESTMINSTER

C. M. MacRae of Agricultural
Department at Ottawa Is
Highly Pleased

F. M. Logan, Dominion dairy inspector; Dr. S. F. Tormie, Dominion veterinary inspector, accompanied by C. M. MacRae, of the agricultural department at Ottawa, returned from New Westminster on Sunday after having acted as judges at the spring fat stock show. Mr. MacRae was sent from Ottawa for the express purpose of attending this show, and to say that he was well pleased with the fair's putting it mildly. To the Colonist yesterday he said: "I have seen many fairs both in United States and Canada, and the exhibition at Westminster compared very favorably with the best. The number of entries were not as large as expected, but the quality more than made up for this. In all classes, horses, cattle and swine, the animals were first class in every respect. Of course it cannot be expected that the first show will be a success in every respect, as the farmers have not yet got on to the intention of the government, but once they realize the benefit that will be derived from these fairs, the number of entries will soon increase. In my opinion the fair was highly successful, and I will so report to the department."

This is the first occasion on which Mr. MacRae has visited Victoria, and he is well pleased with the outlook. He will remain in Victoria for a couple of days, and will then leave for Calgary, where he will judge another fair of the same description, which opens April 2. Although the prize-winners at the fair have already been given the complete result of the judgment, possible oneing has not yet been announced; and the following list showing the total number of marks secured out of a possible one hundred will be very interesting:

Heavy Draught Horses	
Name.	Possible Score 100.
W. Montgomery, Ladners	97
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver	97
H. M. Vasey, Ladners	94
J. Lamont, Duncan	94
Thos. Shannon, Jr., Cloverdale	87
A. D. Patterson, Ladners	86
G. H. Shannon, Cloverdale	85
W. C. Swinerton, Vancouver	83
D. Montgomery, Port Guelchon	80
M. Middleton, Vernon	75
Jno. M. Morrison, Duncan	70
J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack	60
A. N. Molten, New Westminster	50
Andrew Brown, Sunbury	50
J. P. Hutcheson, Ladners	50

Light Horses	
Name.	Possible Score 100.
A. D. Patterson, Ladners	87
D. Montgomery, Port Guelchon	80
J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack	65
W. Montgomery, Ladners	43
Jno. M. Morrison, Duncan	20

Beef Cattle	
Name.	Possible Score 100.
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver	80
E. A. Wells, Sardis	80
A. D. Patterson, Ladners	79
D. Montgomery, Port Guelchon	78
R. D. Wells, Chilliwack	74
J. P. Hutcheson, Ladners	67
Andrew Brown, Sunbury	65
M. Middleton, Vernon	59
H. A. Berry, Columbian College (Westminster)	35
J. W. Austin, Sapperton	25

Dairy Cattle	
Name.	Possible Score 100.
G. E. Knight, Sardis	97
M. S. Middleton, Vernon	83
Jos. Thompson, Sardis	81
J. Lamont, Duncan	79
S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale	79
A. N. McKray, Burnaby lake	79
A. H. Wells, Chilliwack	75
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver	75
Jno. M. Morrison, Duncan	68
E. A. Wells, Chilliwack	61
W. Montgomery, Ladners	61
J. W. Austin, Sapperton	45

Sheep	
Name.	Possible Score 100.
G. E. Knight, Sardis	90
Jos. Thompson, Sardis	85
E. H. Wilson, Chilliwack	85
G. H. Shannon, Cloverdale	85
J. W. Austin, Sapperton	81
Thos. Shannon, Jr., Cloverdale	81
I. M. Vasey, Ladners	80
S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale	80
Andrew Brown, Sunbury	80

Swine	
Name.	Possible Score 100.
G. E. Knight, Sardis	92
Jos. Thompson, Sardis	85
Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale	85
E. A. Wells, Sardis	80
I. M. Vasey, Ladners	80
R. E. Wells, Sardis	75
A. M. McKray, Burnaby lake	72
G. W. Shannon, Cloverdale	65

PRIZE WINNERS	
Class Over 21 Years of Age.	Possible Score 300.
G. E. Knight, Sardis, (1st prize)	262
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver (2nd prize)	262
Jos. Thompson, Sardis, (3rd prize)	256
T. Shannon, Cloverdale, (4th prize)	255
A. D. Patterson, Ladners (5th prize)	252
H. M. Vasey, Ladners, (6th prize)	252

PRIZE WINNERS	
Class Under 21 Years	Possible Score 300.
R. D. Wells, Chilliwack, (1st prize)	224
R. D. Wells, Chilliwack, (2nd prize)	154
Jno. M. Morrison, Duncan (3rd prize)	148
J. P. Hutcheson, Ladners (4th prize)	117
W. C. Swinerton, Vancouver, (5th prize)	83
H. A. Berry Columbian College, New Westminster, (6th prize)	35

For Aged Women's Home. The entertainment given by the ladies of First Presbyterian church this afternoon at the Aged Women's home bids fair to be very enjoyable, and both the ladies and inmates are looking forward to a large attendance. There will be no expense attached to the undertaking, so that the full receipts will be donated to the home.

Weak Kidneys

Weak Kidneys, rarely point to weak kidney nerves. The kidneys, like the heart, and the stomach, find their weakness, not in the organ itself, but in the nerves that control and guide and strengthen them. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a medicine specifically prepared to reach these controlling nerves. To doctor the kidneys alone, is futile. It is a waste of time, and of money as well.

If your back aches or is weak, if the urine scalds, or is dark and strong, if you have symptoms of Bright's or other distressing or dangerous kidney disease, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month. Tablets or Liquid—and see what it can and will do for you. Druggists recommend and sell.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative
CYRUS H. BOWES

Retiring From Business

300 Yards White Silk Frilling—
50c per yard, now 35c
40c and 45c, now 30c
30c and 35c, now 20c and 25c
75 Yards China Silk, regular 35c, now 25c
25 Yards Taffeta, regular 75c and 90c, now 50c
12 Yards Cotton Moire, assorted colors, regular 90c, now... 60c

Mrs. W. BICKFORD - 61 and 63 Fort Street

EASTER HOLIDAYS

\$3.00—Victoria to Vancouver and Return—\$3.00

Tickets good for going journey by s.s. "Princess Victoria" sailing at 1 a.m. Good Friday, March 29th, and Saturday, March 30th.

Final return limit, April 2nd.

GEO. L. COURTNEY
Dist. Passenger Agent

To the Klondike, Atlin and Tanana Goldfields

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TO DAWSON, ATLIN, FORTY-MILE AND LOWER YUKON RIVER POINTS. The only way to reach the above points is via the WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE from Skagway; daily (except Sunday) trains connect at WHITE HORSE with our OWN tri-weekly stages for DAWSON. For full particulars apply to

J. H. ROGERS, Traffic Mgr.,
Vancouver, B. C.

UNION S. S. CO.

Prince Rupert, Port Essington, Port Simpson, Rivers Inlet, Portland Canal, Alert Bay

Sailing from Outer Wharf.

Sunday, March 31, 10 p.m.

By New Steel Steamer

"CAMOSUN"

The only steamer on the route built with steel water tight compartments and double bottom, insuring safety of passengers.

Freight must be delivered before 5 p. m. at Company's warehouse and office, 53 Wharf street, Tel. 1101.

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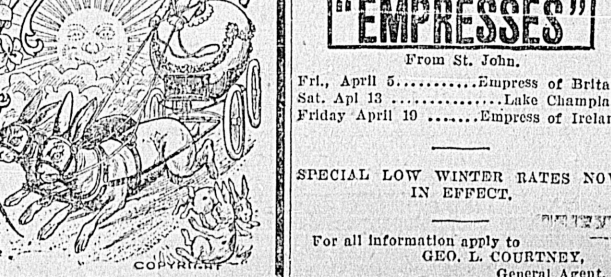
A Block of Shares in the

Richard III Mine

For Price apply to

ROBT. WARD & CO., Ltd.
Temple Building, Victoria.

THE COMING OF EASTER



means that Winter has left for good, and that balmy Spring weather and good roads will be the rule—the ideal time for driving and riding—when you will need good harness and perhaps some horse goods and stable essentials. B. C. Saddlery Co. is the best place to buy.

B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.
44 Yates Street

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m.

S. S. Umatilla, City of Puebla or City of Topeka, March 31st, April 6th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

EXCURSION ROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Connecting at Skagway with V. P. & Y. R. Leave Seattle at 9 p. m., Cottage City, City of Seattle or Humboldt, March 29th, and 31st.

Passengers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES—90 Government road 61 Wharf Street, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Pass Agt., Broadway Wharf, San Francisco.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches and SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.

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SEA-TLE ROUTE

Seattle-Townsend-Victoria Route.

S. S. INDIANAPOLIS leaves C. P. R. Ry. Dock daily, except Thursday, at 4:30 p. m. for Townsend and Seattle, arriving Seattle about 9:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Seattle 8:30 a. m. daily except Thursday, arriving Victoria about 1:30 p. m.

TICKET AGENTS.

Nor. Pac. Ry., cor. Yates and Government Streets.

Great Nor. Ry., 75 Government Street.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

"EMPRESSES"

From St. John.

Fri., April 5.....Empress of Britain
Sat. April 13.....Lake Champlain
Friday April 19.....Empress of Ireland

SPECIAL LOW WINTER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

For all information apply to **GEO. L. COURTNEY,** General Agent, 58 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Oceanic S.S. Co.

S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Mch 30.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Apr. 15.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Advertisement in The Colonist.

TO BE DYSPEPTIC IS TO BE MISERABLE

Hopeless, Confused and Depressed
In Mind, Forgetful, Irresolute,
Drowsy, Languid and Useless.

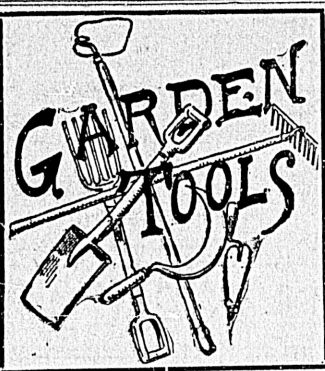
This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint which it may not resemble in one way or another. Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, heartburn, water-brash, gas in the stomach and bowels, distress after eating, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It is a positive cure for dyspepsia, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood. It stimulates secretion of the saliva, and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, removes acidity, purifies the blood and tones the entire system to full health and vigor.

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brook Village, N.S., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any

Spring is at Hand



Garden making season is here, and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. We have them. Phone us your orders, they will have our prompt attention.

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

E. E. Greenshaw P. O. Box 683 Phone 82 W. J. Griffin

LAUNCH FITTINGS

STEERING WHEELS of ALL TYPES
FLAG SOCKETS and BILGE PUMPS

CLEATS and CHOCKS

Of the very latest pattern. See window.
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

SEED POTATOES

Now is the planting time. We offer Early Rose, Early Pride, Walter Raleigh, Burbank Seedlings and Flower Balls. Our potatoes are all hand-picked and true to name.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

WE NEVER SLEEP NOW FRASER DRUG STORE, Open Day and Night

The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American--rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.
WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD Proprietors.

LUNACY COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THAW

Judge Fitzgerald to be Guided
by Opinions of Three Independent Alienists

New York, March 26.—Harry K. Thaw may never again face the jury empanelled more than nine weeks ago to try him on the charge of murder in the first degree. Justice Fitzgerald today unexpectedly handed down a decision ordering a commission in lunacy to inquire into the present state of mind of Stanford White's slayer. The decision of the three disinterested experts named to conduct the inquiry will guide the future action of the court as to ordering Thaw to an asylum for the insane or directing that the trial for his life shall proceed.

The Thaw jury was ordered last Friday to report before Justice Fitzgerald tomorrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. At that hour there will be a brief court procedure, the jury being excused indefinitely.

Whether or not Thaw will be brought into court for this ceremony remains to be seen. His presence will not be necessary.

The Thaw lunacy commission will be attended by District Attorney Jerome. The lawyers for the defendant will also be present, and the commission may direct and compel the attendance of any witnesses it may desire. It is probable that Thaw will be asked first of all to submit to a rigid physical examination. Having undergone several of these since his incarceration, he is somewhat nervous on this subject, but it was said to-night by his counsel that he would do everything in his power to aid the commission with its work, and that he hoped for an early opinion as to his sanity. Thaw's lawyer and the defendant himself were downcast when they were first made acquainted with Justice Fitzgerald's decision, but all were manifestly pleased when the later announcement as to the personnel of the commission of inquiry was made. Justice Fitzgerald's conference with the attorneys this afternoon lasted less than twenty minutes. To the newspaper men waiting outside the

What a mistake to use coarse Salt for cooking! Fine, pungent WINDSOR SALT adds such a daintiness to the food!

chambers, District Attorney Jerome, as he emerged, uttered the one word, "commission." Mr. Jerome was soon followed by Messrs. Harbridge, O'Reilly, Peabody, Delmas, Gleason and McPike, the six Thaw attorneys. One of the men in this group was heard to say as he left the chambers: "It could not be worse."

THE ROSS RIFLE

Testimony Given Before the Public Accounts Committee

Ottawa, March 26.—The Ross rifle came before the public accounts committee today. The deputy minister of militia was first examined. He did not know much about the rifle, being only recently appointed to his position. Captain J. Laurence Drake of St. John, N. B., of the Third New Brunswick Regiment, was next examined. He said that two accidents had occurred at St. John with the Ross rifle. In one rifle part of the breech was blown out, and a small screw broke in the other rifle when the first shot was fired. Witness read the report of Major Pym, who made the inspection of the rifles in the regiment. The inspection took place after the annual drill. The rifles were wet and rusty, and some parts of them were broken. Sir Frederick Borden, witness said, stated that no report was made of these accidents at the time. They were not considered of the necessary importance to do so.

To Mr. Northrup witness said that he would not be afraid to use the rifle if he had to, but he would not use it unless he had to.

Col. Hughes he said that he was not a rifle expert and did not know much about the mechanism.

Col. Hughes produced a Ross rifle and proceeded to examine witness in regard to it, but Captain Drake said he was no small arm expert, and therefore could not answer many questions put to him.

GOV. DUNSMUIR'S PURCHASE

Vernon, March 26.—Major Audlin of Victoria, acting for Lieutenant Governor Dunsinuir, has bought the McMillan fruit ranch at Short's Point. The property is composed of 320 acres and the price paid was \$55,000.

INSURANCE MAN PROMOTED

Winnipeg, March 26.—J. B. Pascoe, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, stationed in Winnipeg is promoted to the position of superintendent of the company's affairs for Alberta. Mr. Pascoe will have headquarters at Calgary and will leave for that city tomorrow.

THE SINGER ESTATE

Newark, N. J., March 26.—Suit to recover \$20,000 from the trustees of the estate of the late Isabelle E. Schego, widow of Isaac M. Singer, who organized the Singer Machine Co., was begun in this city today by Paul C. W. Schego, of Paris. Mr. Schego was the third husband of the former Mrs. Singer.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE GREAT WEST

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Correct Dress For Easter Wear

SPLENDID VALUES AWAIT YOUR CHOICE TODAY

EASTER ATTIRE FOR WOMEN

Charming New Silk and Other Waists for Easter Wear

A fine showing in Department E, 2nd floor, of everything in new Waists from the ordinary cotton and fine lawn wash waists to the most exquisite productions in rich imported Silks from the best manufacturers only. The Department is showing everything that is novel, new and meritorious, specially priced for Easter wear. A few descriptions and prices follow:

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, entire front made of five rows of tucking and insertion, ¾ length sleeve, finished with tucked cuff edged with lace, back made with three rows of tucking. Price \$1.75

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, with eight rows of tucking on either side of front, finished with wide embroidered insertion, ¾ length sleeve finished with fine lace, six rows of tucking lace, lace collar \$2.00

LADIES' WHITE LAWN BLOUSE, transparent yoke made of fine Valenciennes lace, insertion and embroidered medallion, ¾ sleeve finished with a ed with tucked cuff edged with lace \$2.50

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, yoke formed with fine insertion and tucks, lower part of blouse made of fine hand embroidery, back of blouse made of fine tucking and insertion, upper part of sleeve made of hand embroidery and insertion, finished with a cuff of same, lace \$5.50

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, entire front made of hand embroidery, pointed yoke, made of fine tucking and insertion, with three clusters of tucks on either side of back, elbow sleeve finished with insertion and lace, lace collar \$5.75

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, with three rows of fine embroidered insertion, edged on either side with fine tucking down front, pointed yoke made of fine hand embroidery attached to blouse with narrow beading, lower part back made of tucking, ¾ sleeve made of fine tucking and insertion, cuff finished with insertion edged with down either side of back \$6.50

LADIES' CREAM SILK BLOUSES, with a deep pointed yoke, made of fine silk embroidery edged on either side with two rows of insertion and a cluster of tucks, six rows of tucking on either side of back, ¾ sleeve finished with cuff of silk embroidery and insertion edged with lace, lace collar. Price \$3.75

Decide the question of correct dress today whilst such splendid values are at your disposal in our Mantle Section. A captivating and exclusive display of "buys", direct from the fashion centres of the globe await your Easter choice. The most discriminating are easily charmed, whilst prices bear eloquent testimony to our system of shrewd and correct purchasing.

Easter and Spring Costumes

LADIES' COSTUME, in very fine quality of all-wool light grey tweed; tight-fitting jacket, hip length, silk collar, with braid trimmings; lined throughout with grey taffeta; very full pleated skirt. Price.....\$35.00

LADIES' PANAMA CLOTH SUIT, in light grey; Eton style, with silk girde attached; collar and cuffs inlaid with white and trimmed with mauve braid; double box pleat running over shoulder, piped with silk; eight-gored skirt, with box pleat at each gore; coat lined throughout with silk.....\$40.00

LADIES' ETON CUSTOME, in grey shadow plaid; coat trimmed with stitched straps of same material; vest of grey silk, with French lace trimmings; elbow sleeves finished with stitched straps and buttons; lined throughout with grey silk; very full pleated skirt \$50.00

LADIES' BLACK SILK ETON CUSTOME; collar of green silk, covered with rich white applique; coat and skirt nicely trimmed with black silk braid; coat lined throughout with white silk; elbow sleeves; full pleated skirt \$50.00

New Spring Skirts

LADIES' EIGHT-GORED SKIRT, in small black and white check; made with inverted pleat; trimmed with stitched straps and buttons \$8.75

LADIES' SKIRT in very light grey, with black stripe; double box pleat back and front; circular cut sides.....\$7.50

LADIES' LIGHT GREY TWEED SKIRT; eight-gored; panel front, with double box pleat at each gore \$7.50

Delightful Easter Coats

LADIES' SEVEN-EIGHT LENGTH TWEED COAT; box back, with stitched strap; inlaid black collar and cuffs; outside pockets; double-breasted, with fancy buttons \$15.00

LADIES' CREAM SERGE COAT; three-quarter length; loose front and back; double-breasted, with large white pearl buttons; full sleeves, with deep cuff; black velvet collar \$17.50

LADIES' HIP LENGTH COAT, in cream serge; box back, with stitched strap; collar and cuffs inlaid with white silk and braid trimmings; double-breasted with pearl buttons \$15.00

LADIES' PLAIN BOX-BACK COAT, in cream serge; three-quarter length; double-breasted, with large pearl buttons and outside pockets; pale blue velvet collar; full sleeves with deep cuff \$15.00

LADIES' BLACK VOILE SKIRTS; round length; eight-gored with turned pleat at each gore; trimmed with black silk braid to form yoke effect.....\$13.50

LADIES' BLACK PANAMA CLOTH SKIRT; ten-gored, with trimmed pleat on each gore \$9.00

LADIES' NAVY BLUE SKIRT; very fine quality of Venetian cloth; eight box pleats with stitched tabs and buttons between each pleat \$11.50

A Really Vast Assemblage of Beautiful Easter Millinery

A crowning touch will be given to your correct dress for the Easter and Spring fashion by delaying no longer the question of selecting an exquisite Spring Hat from our authoritative collection of masterpieces from the French capital and the foremost English and American milliners. Every one of our models represents a new style idea. Your undivided attention will be enfolded around the exquisite creations that discriminating women are adopting for Easter and Spring wear.

Pattern Hats range from \$25 down to \$5.
The new French flowers in pleasing varieties and large assortments await your selection.

The Most Important Bargain Today

CREPE DE CHENE

Silk Department

AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF

In colors White, Ivory, Cream, Black, Fawn, Resida, Pink and Sky, 44 inches wide. Regular value \$1.75 to \$2.25, today's bargain clearance price, per yard,

95 cents

EASTER FOOTWEAR IN PROFUSION FOR ALL

Women's White Oxfords

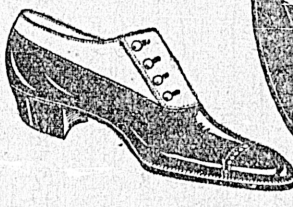
WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS, Gibson tie, welt sole, Cuban heel, canvas covered heel, per pair \$4.00
WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, welt sole, side lace, leather heel, per pair \$4.00
WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, light sole, leather heel, per pair \$3.50
WOMEN'S SUEDE, Gibson tie, hand-turned sole, Cuban leather heel, per pair \$5.50

Women's Pumps

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS PUMPS, turn sole, covered heel, Cuban, per pair \$4.00
WOMEN'S PATENT COLT PUMPS, hand turned sole, Cuban heel, per pair \$5.50
WOMEN'S PATENT TURN PUMPS, Cuban heel, per pair \$5.50
WOMEN'S PATENT PUMPS, welt sole, leather, Cuban heel, per pair \$5.00
WOMEN'S TAN CALF, WELT SOLE, PUMPS, Cuban heel, per pair \$5.50

Men's Oxfords

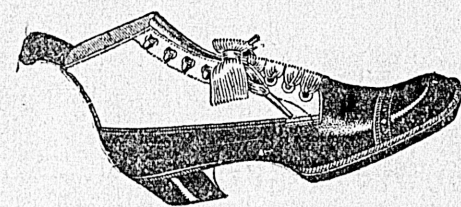
MEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$6.00
MEN'S DONGOLA KID OXFORDS, medium sole, per pair \$4.00
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, medium sole, per pair \$1.75
MEN'S PATENT BUTTON OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$4.50
MEN'S PATENT COLT OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$5.00
MEN'S PATENT OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$4.00
MEN'S GUN-METAL CALF OXFORDS, button, welt sole, per pair \$6.00
MEN'S CALF OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$3.50
MEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$5.00
MEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID OXFORDS, welt sole, per pair \$5.00



Men's Boots

MEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOTS, welt sole, military heel, per pair \$6.50
MEN'S PATENT COLT LACE BOOTS, welt sole, per pair \$6.00

per pair \$6.00
MEN'S KID LACE BOOTS, medium sole, per pair, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00
MEN'S GREY CANVAS LACE BOOTS, per pair \$1.65



Boys' and Youths' Footwear

BOYS' VELOUR CALF LACE BOOTS, welt sole, 1 to 5. Per pair \$3.00
BOYS' CALF LACE BOOTS, standard, 1 to 5. Per pair \$2.00

We are Showing the largest and Most Varied Stock of Gentlemen's Shirts Ever Carried

IMPORTED ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTS with collar band and cuffs in neat stripes, solid colors and white special value \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 \$1.00
SPECIAL STIFF BOSOM SHIRT, in the latest cross stripe, open coat shirt fashion, with cuffs attached, per pair \$1.25
VERY NEAT CHECKED AND STRIPED SHIRTS, soft finish, in fine quality print, fast colors, \$1.50 and \$1.25
EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN PRINT AND CHAMBRAY SHIRTS, neat and pleasing patterned, Imported English Mesh, Basket Cloth and Mercerized Satteen \$1.25
ENGLISH FLANNELLETTE PAJAMA SUITS, large size, well and strongly made, per suit, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50

Sox in Large Variety for Easter

PURE BLACK SILK LACE SOX, clocked at side, in colors, per pair \$2.25
SILK SPUN SOX, in beautiful shot effects, per pair \$1.00

DENTS Special Gloves for Correct Dress
DENTS' BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, dogskin finish, per pair \$2.25
DENTS' FINE DOGSKIN GLOVE, soft finish, light weight, per pair \$1.50
DENTS' DRIVING GLOVE, soft finish, strong dogskin, per pair \$1.50
DENTS' DOGSKIN GLOVES, medium weight, per pair \$1.25
DENTS' STRONG DOGSKIN GLOVE, special, per pair \$1.00

EASTER ATTIRE FOR MEN New Fit-Rite Suits

Consisting of new Tweeds and Worsteds, in browns, greys and all the leading shades and patterns; correct cuts and styles. Prices range from \$30.00 down to \$15.00

Special Values for Easter Wear

We will place on sale a number of Up-to-Date Suits in a large assortment of Fancy Tweeds and Worsteds. Special prices range from \$15.00 down to \$7.50

Men's Two-Piece Suits for Correct Outdoor Wear

These Fashionable Suits are made in English Homespun, light and dark greys, both plain and striped. Prices range from \$15.00 down to \$12.50

Men's Top Coats for Fashionable Wear

These Dressy Top Coats are made in wilepoors and Venetian overcoatings, light and dark fawn colors, full silk lined, \$20.00
Mohair lining \$15.00

Men's Pants From Fashion's Centres

We have an assemblage of the most up-to-date patterns in Men's Pants to be found in the province. Our extra heavy purchase from the best manufacturers enables us to offer these values, that are absolutely unsurpassed. Prices range from \$7.50 down to...\$1.75

Easter Vests, Very Smart and Dressy

We have stocked a large assortment of Washing Vests in all the correct patterns; a large variety of each \$1.00

David Spencer

LIMITED

Men's Hats

For Correct Wear
Hats Stiff, Soft and Crushed

THE HEATH STIFF HAT has the finest appearance and style ever worn by the well dressed man, each hat \$5.00
THE HEATH FEDORA, is one of the finest lines of soft hats ever exhibited in the city. The hat being a pearl grey with black and pearl grey bindings. The price of each hat \$5.00
BORSALINO HATS. We also carry a line of these hats in brown, black, pearl grey and green Fedoras. These hats are manufactured in Italy and are the lightest hat made. They sell at the popular price of, each hat \$3.50

The Pelham Hat

THE PELHAM HAT is as reliable and popular as ever. These hats remain at their regular prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$2.50

Stetson's Latest Hats

THE ADRIAN & WHITMAN CRUSH AND TELESCOPE U. S. A. HATS, in drab, black and Cuba, at their regular price of, each hat \$4.00
We have the largest stock of Boy's Golf, Auto and fancy caps in the city, ranging in prices from \$1.00 down to 25c

Children's Tams

A full assortment of Children's Sailor Tams in red, brown, green, blue and regulation sailor Tams, ranging in price from \$1.00 down to...25c
We have received a large consignment of new

Men's New Spring Caps

caps for light wear, all the latest patterns in light homespun, special Easter prices to each cap of 50c